The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,665.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	17
,, Carwar	12	,, Galle	18
,, Mangalore	13	,, Negapatam	21
,, Cannanore	14	,, Madras	24
,, Calicut	14	,, Coconada	26
,, Beypore	14	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Cochin	15	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Gopalpore	28
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines.	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14
			Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

(To sail 12th October 1870.)

THE Magnificent Iron Clipper Ship CALCUTTA, 2,080 tons register, W. Maxwell, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a large number of all classes of Passengers.—Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Griffiths will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.

THE PONTOON BRIDGE of the East Indian Railway, at CAWNPORE, having been WASHED by FLOOD the THROUGH BOOKING of Traffic to Stations on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway is SUSPENDED until further Notice.

H. CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

RE JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
,, VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	,, PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 9th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 7th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, A SAW MACHINE, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

(To Close Partner's Account.)

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the Arbitrators, in the factory of Mr. Mahomed Ally, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, a quantity of Teakwood Furniture, consisting of Cupboards, Tables, Benches, Chairs, &c., a Saw Machine, 500 Cedarwood planks, Building Materials, Sheds, &c.

Bombay, 7th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
6 bales of grey yarn 30's water and mock water.
2 cases 100 pieces each white jaconets Nos. 80 and 90.
1 ditto 100 ditto ditto Nos. 50 and 70.
2 ditto T red Twist No. 40 damaged by oil.
1 case white madapollams No. 501.

On account and risk of the first purchaser—
12 sets best English plated mounted buggy harness.
3 superior racing saddles.
1 English-built brougham with horse and harness.
1 grey riding horse.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stoddart, a pair of handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt Frames, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder :—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built serviceable Hansom, with a strong Australian Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
6th October 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at the above Company's Mills, at Parell, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongry Coolee Street, Mandvie Bunder, where Drawing and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained any day on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

WITH reference to the NOTICE in the "Bombay Gazette" of 3rd inst., signed by SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW and ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, and dated 1st October, I have to inform the Public that the PROPERTIES and ESTATES, &c., therein mentioned are bequeathed to me by the last Will and Testament of my late father, Nowrojee Rustomjee Nadershaw, deceased, and I have obtained Probate from the late Supreme Court of Bombay, and am therefore authorized to deal with the same in any way I like.

The above Sorabjee Rustomjee Nadershaw and Ardaseer Rustomjee Nadershaw are my Sons, and are indebted to me variously. I have separated them from under my protection, on account of their misconduct and disobedience towards me.

બાઈ શુનાંબાઇ નવરોજી રૂશતંમજી નાંદરશા, એક્‌ઝીકીઉટરીકશ.

i.e. SONABAI, the daughter and sole Executrix of Nowrojee Rustomjee Nadershaw, deceased.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of EUROPE, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square	Rs 40
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square	Rs. 40
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, by WALKER, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square	Rs. 40
BETT'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on rollers, 4 feet by 3	Rs. 10-8
Ditto Ditto Ditto folded book form	7-8
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, folded in case	Rs. 32
KEITH-JOHNSTON'S MAP of INDIA, folded book form, with Index	Rs. 5
JOHNSTON'S COMMERCIAL CHART of the WORLD on Mercator's projection, 5 feet 8 inches square, on rollers, and varnished	Rs. 40
PRINSEP'S CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Third Edition	Rs. 16
AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNUDS between the Government of India and neighbouring States and Countries. 8 vols	Rs. 50
THEOBALD'S ACTS of LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA, 1834 to 1867. 5 Vols. half bound, reduced to	Rs. 30
BEST on the LAW of EVIDENCE. Fifth Edition, 1870	Rs. 17-8
INDIAN DIGEST	Rs. 28
PUNCH—Twenty Years—20 vols.	Rs. 90
ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, complete, 22 vols	Rs. 150

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (4,000) FOUR THOUSAND BRASS (of 100 Cubic Feet) of ROAD METAL, to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 500 Brass per mensem.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and should be sent in on or before the 19th instant, 1870, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 BRASS of 100 Cubic Feet) of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 200 Brass per mensem.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in on or before the 19th instant, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (Limited).

NOTICE.—An APPLICATION will SHORTLY be MADE to the High Court for an Order authorising the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to PAY all UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders who have not received the Dividends on their Shares are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, without further delay.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

[redacted]

THE LOVER'S LAMP;

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST NIGHT LIGHT
IN THE WORLD,
With box of wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8; Credit Rs. 5.

A large variety of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

		Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 size CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine	per 1,000	Rs. 80 0	Rs. 88 0
No. 1 ,, HABANOS	,, ,,	84 0	92 0
No. 2 ,, CORTADOS	,, ,,	43 0	48 0
No. 2 ,, HABANOS	,, ,,	45 0	50 0
No. 2 ,, CAVITE BRAND	,, ,,	48 0	54 0
No. 2 ,, Do. do. in boxes of 200	per box	12 0	14 0
No. 3 ,, CORTADOS	,, 1,000	40 0	45 0

of the above: CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere :—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125	per box.	21 8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO, do.	,,	10 0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO, do.	,,	21 8	24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do.	,,	18 0	20 0
VEGUROS, do. (expected shortly)	,,	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bears' IMPERIAL MIXTURE.
Ditto SMOKING.
Ditto CUT CAVENDISH.
Ditto LATAKIA.
Ditto BIRD'S EYE.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS,

Made expressly to order of Mr. NEUBERG; the best Tobacco being selected and the Cheroots manufactured under the immediate supervision of his Agents.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
THOMPSON'S MUSTER No. 1.
Ditto Ditto Prime,
DAWSON'S Ditto Ditto.

PONDICHERRY.
INDIANA CIGARS in Boxes of 250.
LONG COMMON CHEROOTS in Boxes of 250.
QUEEN'S CIGARS in Boxes of 250.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Plain and Carved.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO POUCHES.

CIGAR CASES. CHEROOT CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY,

Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED until the 10th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND AND PEIR COMPANY

(Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their Office, in Rampart Row, West, up to 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 10th October, proximo, for FILLING UP with EARTH and LEVELLING CERTAIN PORTIONS of the COMPANY'S GROUND, as shown in Plan and Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers to state time in which they undertake to complete the work.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain all further necessary information at the Office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for filling up and levelling ground."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To MERCHANTS, GENERAL AGENTS, and PUBLIC in GENERAL.—Messrs. CORBIN and Co. have the pleasure of announcing that with a view of effecting speedy Sales of certain articles of their Stock to make room for others expected to arrive, they beg to offer the following at a Discount of 25 per cent. on their Market Prices for Cash, with the exception of Patent Medicines and Perfumes, on which a Discount of 12½ only will be allowed :—

Medicine Chests for Ships' use
Ditto ditto for Travellers
Ditto ditto for Surgeons
Ditto ditto for Families
Ditto ditto Scales, Glass, in M. B.
Pocket Dressing Instrument Cases
Stomach and Breast Pumps.
Reservoir and Kennedy's Syphon Enemas
Stethoscopes, Silver Probes
Ear Speculum and Trumpets
Male and Female Catheters
Pocket Ophthalmoscopes
Subcutaneous Syringes, Probang's
Silver, Ebony, and Ivory Caustic-holders
Abcess, Gum and Bleeding Lancets
Arm Slings, Sliding, P. Leather
Trusses, Double and Single
Artificial Human Eyes
Tin Etnas for Invalids
China Invalid Feeding Cups
Do. Medicine Spoons
Eye Douches, Glass Inhalers
Mudge's Britannia Metal do.
Brass Suppository Moulds, 15 gr. 12 holes
Do. Do. Pessary, 60 gr. 6 holes
O'Connell's Nursery Lamps
Glass, Pewter and Porcelain Funnels
Measure Glasses, Spirit Lamps
Glass Inkstands, Gum Bottles
Air-Tight Cushions
Do. Swimming Belts
Cork ditto
Moustachios and Wigs
Hair and Flesh Brushes
Combs, Circular and others
Mappin's Celebrated Cutlery
Leather Portmanteaus
Writing Desks, Tiffin and Dressing Cases, Courier Bags
Hand Emollients, Brandy Flasks
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches
Cigar Cases
[illegible] Patent Charcoal Water Filters, Ice Pitchers
Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pencil Cases, Gold Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, Silver Key Rings, Smelling Bottles, jewelled and unjewelled of various descriptions.
Atkinson's Bear's Grease
Do. Depilatory
Do. Infants' Preservative
Balm of Columbia, Oldridge's
Bond's Marking Ink
Bridge's Aromatic Tincture of Quinquine
Do. Extracts of Sarsaparilla
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
Brand's Enamel
Capsules Mathey Caylus
Capsules Mathey Copaiba and Cubeb
Chlorodyne, Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Cockle's Antibilious Pills
Cod Liver Oil, Dr de Jongh's
Do. Drages, Guffroy's
Comman's Tooth Paste
Condy's Ozonized Water
Court Plaster, Glover's
Do. J. Prout's
Dalby's Carminative
Davis Perry's Painkiller
De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ
Do. Renal Pills
Dinneford's Acidulated Syrup
Do. Fluid Magnesia
Essence of Cheritta, Dr. E. J. Lazarus's
Do. Neem, ditto
Extract of Meat, Australian Meat Company
Frank's Specific Solution
Grimault's Matico Capsules
Do. do. Injection
Grimstone's Eye Snuff
Henry's Calcined Magnesia
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder
Holloway's Ointment and Pills
Howard's Succidaneum
Hubert's Rosette Powder
James Epp's Cocoa
James' Fever Powder
Jeremie's Sedative
Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup
Keating's Bon Bons
Do. Lozenges
Do. Insect Powders
King, Dr., Dandelion & Quinine Pills
Labe'ony's Granular ditto
Locock's Lotion
Marries's Sulphur Soap
Morrison's Pills, Nos. 1 and 2
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges
Do. ditto Wines
Do. Pancreatic Emulsion
Naldire's Dog Soap
Newby's Black Salve
Norton's Camomile Pills
Osborn's Petroline Soap
Oxly's Essence of Ginger
Parr's Life Pills
Pears' Transparent Soap Balls
Do. ditto Cakes
Do. ditto Shaving Sticks
Revalenta Arabica
Robinson's Patent Barley
Rowland's Kalydor
Do. Macassar Oil
Do. Odonto
Sarsaparilla, Dr. Tounsend's
Do. do. Old Jacob
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon
Savory's Pancreatic Emulsion
Stedman's Soothing Powder
Toilet Honey Soap, Bar
Do. do. Cakes
Do. Elder Flower ditto
Do. Lavendar ditto
Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Winters' Hypophygen Soap

CORBIN AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
No. 22 Rampart Row, Bombay.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... ,,	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ,,	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. ,,	6	
White Irish Cambric ,,	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders ,,	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each	8	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set	12	to 45
Fine gold Links		18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires		15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each	2½	
Front Studs	per set	5	
Solitaires	per pair	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25	
Rug Straps	1½, 2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 6 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach, ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
2[illegible]	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B — Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A — Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C — Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 — White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 — White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 — White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 — White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ... Pints.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
,, Ditto (our own Brand)	,,	10 0	...
,, Chateau Larose (Do.)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Hennessy, 3 Stars	,,	30 0	...
,, Do. 2 do.	,,	25 0	...
,, Do. 1 do.	,,	21 0	...
,, Martell's	,,	21 0	...
,, Denis Mounié	,,	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Moir and Chandon	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	,,	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	,,	5 8	4 0
,, Alsopp's Pale Ale	,,	5 0	3 4
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5 0	3 8
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	,,	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	,,	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	,,	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
1, Oak Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, Ten Tons, in 72 Barrels, finest quality PLASTER of PARIS, in excellent condition.—Apply to

CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Just received per Overland Steamer,
Ladies' Colored French KID GLOVES.
All sizes and best quality only......Rs. 2-12 per pair.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
Apollo House. Bombay.
1st October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
27th September 1870. Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING .... Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup .... ,, 30 ,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs.	40	Rs. 22 0
,, Moselle Do.		40	22 0
,, Do. Muscatel		36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger		25	—
,, Hock Johannisberger		42	22 0
,, Marcobrunner		34	—
,, Forster Traminer		31	—
,, Rudesheimer		26	14 0
,, Hochheimer		23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan		25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer		22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose		18 8	10 8
,, St. Julien		17 0	10 0
,, Cantenac		15 8	9 0
,, Medoc		13 8	—
,, Haut Sauternes		22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red		32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red		26 0	—
,, M. con, Red		21 0	—
,, Chablis, White		22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up, Self-acting Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered on the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1871.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables through ut the Town or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed Forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Depart.,
5th October 1870.

CONTRACT for GRAIN and FODDER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN and FODDER to the Municipality during the year 1871 :—

MUTT
BARLEY
OATS
OOREED
GRAIN
BRAN
COTTON SEED
LINSEED OIL CAKE.

The Grain and Fodder must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept.,
5th October 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
successors to
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

NOTICES.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The Fabric of every article is of the best quality of Nickel or German Silver, massive in make and thickly quoted with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

		The Fiddle or perfectly Plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	per doz.	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons	,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons do.	,,	12	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, do.	,,	12	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	,,	1	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	4	8	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles	,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	2	4	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

⁂ The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS,
In Full Sets and in Half Sets.

The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in Full Sets and Half Sets, according to the following Table :—

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
A FULL SET, Comprising :— 1 dozen Table Spoons 1 ,, Table Forks 1 ,, Dessert Spoons 1 ,, Dessert Forks 1 ,, Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	Rs. 135	Rs. 200	Rs. 165

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
A HALF SET, Comprising :— 6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	Rs. 75	Rs. 115	Rs. 100

FIRST CLASS SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Through Rivetted Ivory Handles.

A speciality Manufactured for SOUNDY & Co.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs. 13 0	Game or Poultry Carvers (Knive and Fork)	Rs. 3 8
Dessert Knives ,,	10 0	Table Steel	,, 1 8
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork) ,,	4 0		

The above Cutlery is unequalled in the Indian Market at the Price.

SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY,

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs. 20 0	Game and Poultry Carvers	Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives ,,	16 0	Table Steel ... each	,, 1 4
Meat Carvers (Knive and Fork) ,,	6 8		

BREAD PLATERS AND BREAD KNIVES,

Beautifully carved with appropriate Devices and Mottoes round the Border. Each .... Rs. 6 to Rs. 10

Bread Knives .... ,, 3 to ,, 8

SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co.'s

LIST OF
SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

IMPROVED ENGINEERS' DUMPY LEVELS, Rs 200 to	Rs. 260
PORTABLE LEVELLING STAVES, Rs. 60 to	Rs. 90
IMPROVED PRISMATIC COMPASSES, Rs. 72 to	Rs. 90
POCKET SEXTANTS	Rs. 76
PENTAGRAPHS	Rs. 100
LAND CHAINS, Steel...... Rs. 10 to	Rs. 20
LAND CHAINS, best, No. 8 Gov. Wire, Rs. 7 to	Rs. 12
CHESTERMAN'S PATENT METALLIC TAPES, Rs. 6 to	Rs. 9
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in sets, Rs. 10 to	Rs. 170
NAPIER COMPASSES	Rs. 20
POCKET TURN in COMPASSES	Rs. 24
POCKET FOLDING COMPASSES	Rs. 30
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES	Rs. 24
HAIR DIVIDERS ...... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 10
PLAIN DIVIDERS ...... Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
DRAWING PENS ...... Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
WHEEL PENS	Rs. 8
BOW PENS and PENCILS... Rs. 5 to	Rs. 10
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS	Rs. 80
BEST IVORY SECTOR	Rs. 5
CLYNOMETER RULE, Ivory	Rs. 60
CLYNOMETER RULE, Boxwood	Rs. 28
BOXWOOD RULES, Two and Four Fold, Re. 1 to	Rs. 10
ENGINEERS' RULES...... Rs. 16 to	Rs. 32
EBONY PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 5 to	Rs. 36
BRASS PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 8 to	Rs. 50
MARQUOIS SCALES	Rs. 10
IVORY PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of eight	Rs. 50
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of six	Rs. 24
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, separate ... each	Rs. 3
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING SCALES	Rs. 7
TELESCOPIC MEASURING RODS.	Rs. 8
EBONY T. SQUARES ...... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 20
PEAR-TREE T. SQUARES. Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
FRENCH CURVES, Pear-Tree...each	Re. 1
SPIRIT LEVELS ...... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 34
UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS. Rs. 36 to	Rs. 44
THERMOMETERS...... Re. 1-8 to	Rs. 5

TRACING CLOTH, DRAWING PAPER, &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	598½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
60,000	200	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	122
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,020
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Loch, Colonel, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.

Ellis, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawur.

Tapp, Major General, Staff, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Meneau, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on leave, to Beypore.

Hennell, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., to join, to Rajcote.

Napier, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th October, 1870.

The appointment of Captain Cahil to officiate as Quarter Master 14th N. I., made in G. O. C. No. 574, 28th ultimo, is cancelled.

So much of G. O. C. C. No. 450 of the 30th July last as relates to the Regimental Order, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, dated 17th June, is cancelled.

The following transfers are ordered in the Army Educational Department, subject to the confirmation of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

Army Schoolmaster T. Dogherty, from E Brigade R. H. A. to 15th Hussars.

3rd Class Schoolmaster J. C. Gainher, Sappers and Miners, to be attached to the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Assistant Surgeon R. Anderson, from 7th to 14th September 1870, on private affairs, in extension of leave on medical certificate.

15th Hussars—Major B Burrel, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain C. Collingwood (E Battery 9th Brigade) from 6th October to 1st November 1870, in extension on medical certificate.

1st Sind Horse—Major J. Gordon, in extension, to remain at Kurrachee, from 29th September to 28th October 1870, on medical certificate.

General List—Lieutenant S. S. Dalmahoy, 7th Regiment N. I., to Bombay, from 1st to 31st October 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under Rule 13th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. J. Gill, R.E., Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under Rule XI. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. W. Harris, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. A. Gordon, attached to the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain and Brevet Major B. H. Pottinger, R.A., is appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, vice Brevet Major Hogg appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army.

Consequent on the recent reduction of an Assistant Quartermaster General, and the orders of the Government of India for dispensing with the additional Deputy Assistant temporarily sanctioned in 1867, in connection with the Overland Transport Service, the establishment of the Quartermaster General's Department will stand as follows :—

1 Quartermaster General of the Army.
1 Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army.
1 Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army.
2 Assistants Quartermaster General.
3 Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General.

This cancels G. O. No. 610 of 7th September 1870.

The services of Captain H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment under the Foreign Department.

The services of Assistant Apothecary S. Caldeiro, No. 98, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

Captain A. Wardrop continued to perform the duties of Brigade Major, Belgaum, from the 7th July to the 18th August 1870, both days inclusive.

Commissariat Sergeant Francis A. M. Guilfoyle to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 16th July 1870, vice Acting Sub-Conductor John McGrath remanded to his regiment.

Ensign Richard Salisbury Simpson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster 15th N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 8th September 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of Sate for India.

Ensign Simpson to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 8th September 1869, subject to H. M.'s approval.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 313 of 1870, it is notified that an allowance at the rate of Rs. 20 per battery may be drawn annually by the Officer Commanding the Artillery at each station, for the purchase of school prizes.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 587 of 31st August, for "14th August 1870," read "24th August 1870."

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 644, dated 24th September 1870, for "Captain and Brevet Major Hall" read "Captain and Brevet Major Hogg."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 28 of 1870.—The services of Assistant Apothecary S. Caldeiro, No. 98, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine, for duty in that branch of the service.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas on account of the decease of the Thakore Saheb Jhareja Ruwajee it has become necessary to make provision for the due management of the State of Morvee during the minority of his son and successor, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the administration of the State shall be conducted jointly by Rao Bahadoor Shumbhoo Persad Luxmilall and Mr. Joonghabai Sukhidass, the present Kharbharee, in the name of Thakore Saheb Jhareja Waghjee.

Mr. Kursundass Moolijee has been appointed Special Assistant of the Political Agent, Kattyawar, in charge of the Limree Estate.

Mr. Henry A. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, having resumed charge of his duties on the 2nd August last, the unexpired portion of the special extension of leave granted to him by Her Majesty Secretary of State for India, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law and Colonel W. W. Anderson respectively delivered over and resumed charge of the Political Agency in Kattywar on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, Magistrate F. P. in the Khandeish District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant three months' privilege leave, from the 3rd October 1870, to Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and for local Investigations, and Taxing Officer in the High Court, and has appointed Charles Philip Cooper, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to act for the said Charles E. Fox during that period, or until further order. Mr. Cooper assumed charge of the offices on the 3rd instant.

Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, under Chapter 2 of the Leave Rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 23rd June 1870, page 694.

Mr. Aderjee Jeewanjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Colaba District.

Under the provisions of section 39 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, it is hereby notified that the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, has been appointed Superintendent of the temporary Subordinate Jail at the Narra Works.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant to L. A. Watkins, Esquire, as Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 3rd October 1870, and has appointed G. H. Farran, Esq., M.A., to act for him during such period, or until further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Green has also been pleased to give L. A. Watkins, Esquire, as his clerk, the same leave, and has appointed G. H. Farran, Esquire M.A., to act for him in that capacity till further orders.

Mr. G. H. Farran assumed charge of the abovementioned offices on the 3rd instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. D. Carey acted as First Assistant Collector of Surat from 12th July to 17th August 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, Civil Service, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 16th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Acting First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, to be Commissioner under the Income Tax Act.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.

Lieutenant Henry Morland, late I. N., Secretary Harbour and Pilotage Board, Signal Officer for the Town and Island of Bombay, having returned to India by the mail steamer Benar, from sick leave to Europe, resumed charge of his duties before noon on 3 th ultimo.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 21st September 1870.

The following postings and removals are ordered :—

Surgeon H. McB Rose, M. D., to 14th Native Infantry—To join.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Thompson, M. D., attached to 26th Native Infantry—To join forthwith.

With reference to G. O. C. C of this date, granting Captain Churchward, 16th Lancers, leave to England, that officer will proceed forthwith to Madras, and join the Depot at Poonamallee, for duty with the details leaving Madras for embarkation to England on the troop ship Malabar, on or about the 7th October 1870, on duty at the public expense.

The following removal and appointment is ordered—

Lieut.-Colonel V. J Shortland, from general duty, Northern District, to officiate 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 33rd N. I., during the absence on other duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Applegath.

23rd September 1870.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to 2nd Captain G. L. Engstrom, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 10th August 1870, to 9th February 1871, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board.

26th September 1870.

With the sanction of Government Colonel C. S. Bivar is suspended from his duty as Commandant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Colonel C. S. Bivar from Commandant 1st Regt. L. C. to general duty, Secunderabad. Lieut.-Colonel J. Buchand from Commandant 4th Regt. L. C to Commandant 1st Regt L. C. Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald from Officiating Comdt. 4th Regt. Light Cavalry to Comdt. 4th Regt Lt. Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Phillips, 2nd in Comd. and Squadn. Officer 3rd Regt. Light Cavy. to Offg. Comdt. 1st Regt. L. C.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. M. Aynsley, from General duty Bangalore, to offg. 2nd in Comd. and Squadn. Officer 3rd Regt Lt. Cavy.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Quarter Master T. Gibson, 5th Brigade, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—Fit to do duty with troops.

45th Foot.—Captain J. I. Preston, to England, via the Overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation at Madras, to appear before a Medical Board—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps.—Captain L. B. Byass, attached 37th Grenadiers, from 15th October 1870, or date of departure for six months—Vizagapatam and Northern Districts, private affairs, under 1868 Furlough Rules.

Divisional Staff.—Brigadier General G. B. Shakespear Commanding Centre District, 10 days from 3rd proximo, or date of departure—Station leave.

16th Lancers.—Captain C. C. Churchward, to England for twelve months on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, doing duty with troops on the voyage, embarking at Beypore.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. Yule, 1st Battalion, to England for 12 months on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, doing duty with troops on the voyage, embarking at Beypore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

85th Foot.—Major George Thompson to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 23rd of February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

21st Native Infantry.—Ensign W. Harris, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Dyce, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 17th September 1870.

21st Foot.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Colonel Edwin A. T. Steward, and is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Major Frederick Torrens Lyster to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Steward, who retires. Dated 17th September 1870.

Captain William Henry Carleton to be Major, by purchase, vice Lyster, promoted. Dated 17th September 1870.

Lieutenant James Whitton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carleton, promoted. Dated 17th September 1870.

Ensign Alexander L. Falls to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitton, promoted. Dated 17th September 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Gott, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty, and will proceed and join that station at the expiration of his present leave.

Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 31st Native Infantry, and officiating Station Staff Officer at Benares, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Lucknow, and directed to join.

The preparatory leave to Bombay to appear before a medical board, granted to Lieutenant H. A. B. Moorhouse, 106th Foot (2nd Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry), by G. O. C. C. dated the 9th ultimo, p. 347, will be held to commence from the 15th instead of the 30th instant, as therein notified.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, offg. 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Central India Horse, Royal Artillery.

Bengalee under Clause VIII.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, 1-3rd Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign C. A. Coles, 2-12th Foot.

Lieutenant B. Channer, 1-14th Foot.

Lieutenant E. C. Elliston, Assistant Engineer P. W. Dept, 55th Foot.

Lieutenant F. A. Remmington, 2nd Wing Subaltern 15th N. I., 88th Foot.

Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, 2nd Wing Subaltern 7th N. I., 96th Foot.

Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, 2nd Wing Subaltern 25th N. I., 104th Foot.

Lieutenant W. F. Cavaye, 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th N. I, 107th Foot.

Captain G. R. Grylls, Staff Corps.

Captain G. W. Holdsworth, late 3rd Eur. Regt.

Lieutenant A. C. B. Wither, Assistant Engineer P. W. Dept., General List, Infantry.

Hospital Apprentice G. Rourke, of the Subordinate Medical Department, lately attached to the 109th Foot, was, in conformity with the sentence of a District Court Martial, dismissed the service from the 30th August 1870.

Addendum.—To that para. of G. O. C. C. dated the 21st October 1868, directing Captain and Brevet Major C. A. deKantzow, Staff Corps, to do general duty at Delhi, add —"from date of reporting his arrival for duty at that station."

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 4th August, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., in medical charge No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, Delhi, to proceed to Futtehghur, and afford medical aid to the detachment 105th Foot.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 10th August, directing all reports of the division to be made to the Assistant Adjutant General, for the information of Colonel J. Ross, C.B., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, vice Major General J. Travers, V. C., proceeding to Meerut.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 15th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, vice Assistant Surgeon H. C. Guinness, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 16th July last, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. C. Guinness to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, vice Assistant Surgeon Evatt, M.D., resigned.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 4th July last, appointing Captain N. X. Gwynn, 96th Foot, to officiate as Inspector of Musketry, 1st Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st June 1870, vice Captain E. Ward, 107th Foot, proceeded on leave, and pending arrival of Captain W. C Mackinnon, 3rd Foot.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 12th August, directing Captain C. H. Palmer, officiating Fort Adjutant, to assume command of the fortress of Chunar, as the next senior officer, in addition to other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

39th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th August, appointing Captain A. G. Wynen to be Interpreter, with effect from the 11th July last.

88th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th July last, appointing Lieutenant P. D. Jeffreys, acting Instructor of Musketry, to act as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. L. Dalrymple, and vice Lieutenant H. F. Turnbull, proceeding on leave, no qualified officer being available.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th August, appointing Captain D. M. Strong, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Captain F. J. S. Whiteside, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, 2nd Division, to remain on the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, till the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major A. H. Bogle, B. Battery F. Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant U. A. Cherry, to Mussoorie, from the 11th September to the 30th October, on medical certificate.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant Colonel T. W. White, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon N. Ffolliott to remain at Kussowlie from the 10th to the 20th September, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Sanlez, (18th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain G. Haggard, (No 1 Battery 20th Brigade) to England, by the first overland troop ship, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant F. M. Turner, (D Battery 20th Brigade) to England, by the first overland troop ship, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Major W. A. King, to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

(This cancels the unexpired portion of the local leave granted by G. O. C. C. 25th April last, p. 177.)

36th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Reynolds, M.B., to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving Rawul Pindee, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant T. D. W. Dunn, to Umballa, on private affairs, from the 4th to the 14th October, in extension of privilege leave.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant B. Smith, (2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 6th August 1870 to the 19th January 1871, to study the native languages.

General List, Infantry.—Captain G. H. Jackson, (Adjutant and Wing Officer 43rd Native Infantry), to Calcutta, on medical certificate, for one month, from the date of leaving regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough on the same account.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Bunbury, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Darjeeling, from date of quitting the station to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain H. I. Wheler, officiating Wing Officer 11th Native Infantry, to Simla, from the 22nd July to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C., 14th July 1870, p. 306.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th September 1870.

DISCIPLINE.

A soldier sentenced to be marked D. or B. C. is to undergo the process before his services are verified for discharge; and he is not to be permitted to leave the regiment until the marking has been carried out.

LEAVE.

Under the authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the rule laid down in the orders marginally noted [G. G. O. 387 of 1865, G. O. 375 of 1869, G. O. 182 of 1870, section 55] is to be considered applicable to Veterinary Surgeons of the British service holding appointments other than regimental.

DRESS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the patent cork helmet, referred to in the General Orders noted in the margin [G. O. 133 of 1869; 108, 174, and 175, of 1870] is to be worn by Medical Officers, Staff and Regimental, whether of the British or Indian service, on all occasions for which its use is prescribed for Regimental and Staff Officers.

Medical officers of regiments are to wear the pattern prescribed for the corps or branch of the service to which they belong.

TRANSPORT OF BAGGAGE.

With reference to G. O. No. 129, dated 8th June 1870, Government has been pleased to rule that the decision conveyed in Military Department letter No. 1 of 2nd May last, that charges are not to be admitted from Commissioned or Warrant Officers granted passage money or passage to England in a private steamer, for baggage in excess of the quantity allowed by the rules of the company, is applicable only to officers of the Indian Establishment and not to those of the British Army.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The form of Hospital morning state, published with G. O. 160 of 1870, will not be adopted for daily use, but for occasions only when regiments are inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, or a General Officer, or at any other time when specially called for.

GUARDS.

With reference to G. O. No. 50 of 1870, the Commander-in-Chief directs that when the nights in bed for Sowars of native cavalry fall below the minimum, viz., four, a proportion of Lance Duffadars shall be put on orderly duty as Sowars; and should this relief not be sufficient, they may be ordered to mount guard also as Sowars, until such time as the pressure of duty is past and the regulated number of nights in bed is available for Sowars alone.

SANITARY RETURNS.

The Inspector General of Hospitals Her Majesty's British Forces having represented that considerable delay frequently takes place in the return from Divisional and District authorities of General Monthly Sanitary Reports submitted for countersignature and remarks, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of General Officers Commanding to the necessity of expediting the return of such documents to Administrative Medical Officers of Circles.

ARMS.

Frequent instances of loss of arms and accoutrements having been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, His Excellency with the concurrence of Government directs that, in future, under no circumstances will arms or accoutrements of any description, which may be stolen from barrack rooms or tents, be replaced at the expense of the State.

HORSES.

With the sanction of Government, officers commanding regiments of Bengal cavalry are prohibited from entertaining horses in excess of the number of men on the rolls of their regiments.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Ceylon	Jooss	London, May 23.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, October 4.
	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool, July 7.
	Seaforth	Jefry	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sagamore	Pickering	Australia.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Mal. Coast and Goa.

The ship Stag, Ellis, to Mahi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool, August 6.
	Neva	Tosh	London, June 16.
2	Madras (s)	James	Moulmein, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.		
1	Bombay	....	....
	British Queen	....	....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 9th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

P. AND O. AMATEUR CLUB, MAZAGON.—A REPETITION of the PERFORMANCE given on FRIDAY, the 30th September, WILL TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY, the 8th October, by special request.

Tickets to be had at the Apollo Refreshment Rooms and at the Company's Dockyard.

Doors open at 7-30; Performance commences 8 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

6th October 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MANISTY—October 3rd, at 77, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of H. Manisty, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—October 6th, at Small Colaba, the wife of Mr. Robert Brown, Plumber, of a son.

RAWLE—October 1st, at Kolapore, the wife of Lieutenant Henry J. Rawle, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFITHS—DAVIS—October 6th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., John Griffiths, Esq., to Linnette R. Davis, of Weymouth.

BROWN—TOWERS—October 6th, at the Free Church, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Patrick Brown, of Quarrelton, to Mrs. Towers, relict of Mr. Towers, Plumber, Bombay.

DEATH.

CURRIE—September 17th, at Nynee Tal, N. W. P., Fanny Catherine, the beloved wife of Robert G. Currie, Bengal Civil Service, aged 25 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—September 21st, at Mercara, the wife of Major Hugh Gordon Thomson, officiating Superintendent of Coorg, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ARDAGH—September 26th, at St. Thomé, Madras, of choleraic diarrhœa, Captain T. Russell Ardagh, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 64.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

REES—September 22nd, at Jounpore, Mr. Charles Richard Rees, formerly in the Government Secretariat, N. W. P., aged 62 years 6 months and 20 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

DIVERS signs of activity on the part of the French are reported in the telegrams, but nothing of any moment. The detachments of the German army covering the investment of Paris have been engaged with French troops in two directions. One lies south on the road to Orleans, and the combats in this quarter show that Orleans could only have been "occupied" by a party of horsemen in quest of information—in fact German "spies" in uniform. Pithiviers is forty-five miles from Paris, and twenty-six from Fontainebleau, both distances being taken in a straight line. The combats must have been in that neighbourhood, as the earlier telegram of the 5th speaks of the occupation of Pithiviers. There is plainly a German force south of Melun, and having its communications with the main army through that place. Epernon is in a south-westerly direction from Paris, distant forty miles, on the northern side of the railway to Le Mans, and not far from it. The preservation of Le Mans is of the highest moment to the French, as their railway line from Tours to Brest and Cherbourg runs through that great junction. The death of General von Moltke would be known to us before it would, in all probability, be known at Tours, as the news would be sent at once to Berlin; as it has not been so sent we do not believe the Tours rumour. The renewed attempts of Marshal Bazaine to break out of Metz have ended in failure. He has considerable space there, and is not, by any means, shut up in the town. The two detached forts on the western side, left bank, stand at from two miles and a half to a mile and a half from the walls; while the forts on the right bank are nearly the same distance from the *enciente*. Thus a large part of the embedded army, if not the whole, is able to encamp outside the town. That must be a great relief to its sufferings. There are supposed to be three Marshals of the Empire in Metz—Bazaine, Canrobert, and LeBœuf.

Nothing can be said upon a summary of a document by the late Emperor. One needs the text, because there are so many *nuances* in all he writes, so much inuendo, some mysticism, and a very remarkable application of language to purposes only understood by the writer. Of course he is not responsible for the war—what ruler or government ever would admit that he or it was responsible for a war. It is the well-acknowledged right of rulers to reject responsibility and throw it on some one else. It is rather an odd thing to tell the King of Prussia that he, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, accepts his downfall providing France will be in a better position to rout the said King and trundle him back to Germany. It sounds patriotic, but it also has a ring of the speech thought most telling about it—a touch of *blague* in fact. But we have already admitted that it is unfair to criticise Napoleon III—he has stuck that label on himself if it is of any importance—or try to find out his meaning without a full report of his words, and we will say no more.

THE interesting Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1870 requires some notice, if it be only to emphasize a few points of striking public interest. Cotton naturally occupies the foremost place, and on the second page we find a valuable statement. Speaking of the Cotton Frauds Department, the report sets forth the opinion of the Committee, an opinion in which we heartily concur, that "the department is of little practical use"; indeed "they are unable to point to *any benefit* which it confers on the Cotton Trade of Bombay, although it costs that trade annually more than two lakhs of rupees." The costly department cannot even furnish statistics. The information on this head made public by the Government, for the last three years, "is so meagre and imperfect that it is of very little practical use." On the other hand Mr. Rivett-Carnac has furnished promptly a mass of information "much prized by the members of the Chamber;" and we agree with the committee that it would be difficult to [redacted] why, "with a cotton department in this Presidency, information equally useful, should not be made public," and we may add with equ promptitude. Instead serving the trade t department wastes its energies in devisi Cotton Bills so unprincipled that even Government of India cannot pass them. N have we much hope of amendment, seeing t we want a good Cotton Commissioner, and t the department is a mine of patronage. M Carnac has only recently supplied us w valuable reports from the United States. Fr these it appears that the Americans do anticipate a very early restoration of the and plenteous production of cotton in t southern belt of cotton lands. In th even they may be deceived. But it correctly stated that America must be the m source of supply, and we have little doubt th American enterprise will soon bring up the yie very nearly to its old amount. The cotton traders of Bombay should base their calculations on an average of six pence per pound; for the price is certain to rule at that limit at no distant day. The Americans are far from despising or underrating the efforts of India, and we observe that Mr. Carnac's reports are found to be useful in Washington as well as in Bombay; but they contend that the more cotton they produce and sell, the more we shall sell, asserting that their staple is necessary for the warp, ours mainly for the woof. But the Americans do not seem to have very just ideas of our condition. Take this as a specimen: "In the district of Orissa and Eastern Bengal, when the large crop of 1866 was made, over 1,350,000 souls perished from starvation, *produced from putting in cotton* lands that should have been appropriated to breadstuffs." The Orissa famine, like the ball to the Sultan, is used for all sorts of purposes, and has proved an excellent thing for the rhetorical politicians; but we never before heard that famine ascribed to cotton. It may interest some readers to know that, although the American planters, like the British farmers, are always predicting a decrease in cotton cultivation, it is largely on the increase. Up to July this year, according to the report of the United States Agricultural Commissioner, the extent under cultivation exceeded that of last year by one million acres. "It is almost literally true," he writes, "that the people are devoting all their energies to the culture of cotton;" and he adds that "with an average season the present acreage should give nearly 3,500,000 bales." Now as the actual home consumption for all purposes does not exceed a million bales, there would be thus 2,500,000 for export. The estimated requirements of Europe and America are 6,000,000 bales; the estimated supply 5,000,000 from all sources; leaving still a deficiency of one million bales. All the Indian cotton, therefore, ought to be wanted, for some years. In the meantime by due attention to the culture of the indigenous plant, Indian cotton may approach in excellence the middling qualities of America, qualities that are the most useful, and most widely used.

But enough of cotton. The report tells us that the relief obtained by Bombay trade from the lower rates on the G. I. P. Railway is still insufficient to enable our merchants to compete for a share of the trade of Northern India on something like fair terms with their brethren in Bengal. Probably no feasible reduction of rates will remedy that grievance. The truth is that the remedy must be looked for in another direction—the construction of a railway from Bombay to Delhi. Until that communication is completed, not only will the trade of Bombay suffer from the marked supremacy of Bengal interests at headquarters, but the common-weal will suffer also, since in a military and political point of view, a railway from the greatest seaport in India to the hills and the region where the largest force is assembled, is essential. We read, with no surprise, that the latest information supplied to the Chamber by the Government, is dated December 1869. Indeed, we should like to know when the Government ever displayed any energy in striving to obtain for Bombay a line to Delhi? Their "view on the question" is to be supplied "as soon as the subject has been fully considered." Thus they had no view in December 1869, and it would be interesting news were they to tell us whether, in October 1870, they have or have not endorsed the views of Colonel Trevor, who, unhappily Keatinge-ized. The intervention of Colonel Keatinge did much mischief, but we doubt whether that could not have been repaired had the Bombay Government resolutely pressed for a decision in favour of some line. They did not, and the Bengallees carried the day by obtaining a sanction for the transverse line to Indore. We cannot but look upon the conduct of the Government as a neglect of the interests of Bombay, which, in this respect at least, are identical with the interests of India. We are glad to see that, on the mail question, the Committee do justice to Mr. Monteath, and say, on the authority of official correspondence, that he has "used every exertion" to secure the abolition of the Sunday mail; thus confirming our remarks on that head. On the whole, we repeat, the Report is a document of considerable interest, and very creditable to the Committee and the Secretary of the Chamber.

MR. C. W. RICHARDSON, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Kulladghee, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 1st November next.

FROM the Madras Army Orders we learn that, "with the sanction of Government, Colonel C. S. Bivar is suspended from his duty as Commandant 1st Light Cavalry."

THE Government of India has ruled that officers sent to England on duty, such as in charge of invalids, &c., who may take leave there on private affairs, will forego their claim to a return passage at the public expense, if they obtain leave for a period exceeding three months.

THE Government of India has decided that the appointment of Adjutant of a Division of Artillery referred to in G. G. O. No. 309 of 16th June 1863, is temporary, and must be vacated when the battery to which the officer holding it belongs, moves from the command, or the officer himself goes on leave.

THE distribution of the prizes awarded at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, as well as those to the successful competitors at the Assault of Arms and Soldiers' Sports, will take place at the Race Stand, Poona, this afternoon. At the request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Grant, C. B., will preside on the occasion.

THE Government of India has ruled that Army Schoolmasters of the British Service serving under the Regulations of 1863, shall, as far as affects present incumbents, continue to receive the allowance of Rs. 20 each per mensem when suitable quarters cannot be provided for them; but that as regards all future appointments, the amount of compensation shall not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem.

LIBERALITY OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF DHAR has contributed Rs. 500 in aid of the sufferers by the loss of H. M. S. Captain.

DEATH OF MAJOR HODGSON.

MANY of our readers will hear with regret of the death of Major Hodgson of the 22nd N.I., who died early yesterday morning at his residence in Marine Lines. Major Hodgson had suffered from an epileptic stroke and was unable to master it. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Colaba Cemetery. There was a large attendance of officers and others, and the regiment of the deceased furnished an escort of two hundred men. Major Hodgson, who had served with his regiment in China, was, at the time of his death, officiating wing officer of the 22nd Native Infantry.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MORVEE STATE.

MR. WEDDERBURN, Acting Secretary to Government, has addressed the following letter to the [redacted] so approved and duly published throughout the State. All cases involving capital punishment or transportation for life will be referred for the confirmation of Government.

"The affairs of the State will be conducted in the name of the young Thakore Saheb Waghjee. And the present arrangements will cease when he attains his majority, and is in a position to assume the administration in person. His Excellency in Council trusts that Mr. Sumbhoo Persad will receive such support from the local authorities that Government will not find it necessary in the interests of the people to institute more direct control than is now contemplated over the affairs of the State.—I have," &c.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE MORIEE STATE.

THIS important State, which yields an annual revenue of about ten lacs of rupees, is, as will be seen above, to be placed under the management of a Government official, owing to the minority of the Chief, a lad about eleven years of age.

The late Chief, Thakore Shree Rewajee, though an intelligent and well informed man, allowed himself to be led by his favourites, hence the administration was not so advanced as one might be led to expect would have been the case. Kamdars were so often changed that no good resulted from their appointment, and there is not an old servant of any ability or status, whose knowledge and experience may now be utilized to advantage.

The writer of this has for some years been acquainted with the Superintendent selected by Government, Mr. Sumboo Pursad, and has no hesitation in saying that he is an able, energetic and conscientious man, and having been so long in Guzerat and thoroughly acquainted with its people and their habits, he is not a man likely to be misled by wily Durbar officials, or his own Sheristadar and other subordinates.

The heir apparent is under the tuition of a Guzeratti teacher, but it is expedient that his instruction should be better cared for, and that an educated and English-speaking person be secured to look after his education and morals also.

The condition of the Bhyad and Gerassias deserves some consideration. They have grievances which in some instances are well founded—these require patient and thorough investigation.

Public Works have been neglected. A road connecting Morbee with Rajcote would be of immense advantage.

The codes in use require thorough amendment, and the management of jails placed on a civilized footing. I hear that prisoners are for the most part placed in stocks and made to sit in one posture for hours together, and that cleanliness in such institutions is unknown.

The numerous idlers that lounge about the Durbar, and follow no ostensible occupation should either be got rid of, or made to serve in some capacity.

The Seebundy may be raised to a more efficient standard, and their services used more extensively for Police purposes.

A Dispensary presided over by an efficient medical attendant is a want in all native States that requires to be supplied.

Last, not least, the conduct of subordinate officials entrusted with executive duties should be watched, and they be kept under strict control.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA'S APPEAL TO THE ARMY

IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

To General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts and Brigades; Officers Commanding British and Native Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, and Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery and Depôts.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Simla, 29th September 1870.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

The war between France and Germany has, in a few short weeks, filled those countries with a vast number of wounded.

The recollections of Bosquet's Zouaves at Inkerman, of D'Allonville's Chasseurs d'Afrique at Balaclava, and of many a hard-fought battle, side by side, with the soldiers of Germany in earlier days, give to both armies the sacred claim of comradeship, on the sympathy of British soldiers.

All of the army of India, who concur in these sentiments, are invited to contribute towards the relief of their wounded brother-soldiers, French and German.

The good-will of the army will be best evinced by the number of contributors, rather than the amount of individual donations.

These proposals have the cordial assent of their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay.

Major-General Huyshe, C.B., Inspector-General of Royal Artillery;

Colonel the Hon'ble F. Thesiger, C.B, A.-D.-C., Adjutant-General of the Army;

Colonel C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., 11th Hussars;

are requested to form a committee for the Bengal army to communicate through Generals of Divisions and Brigades with the corps under their command.

It is proposed that the sums collected shall be forwarded in equal proportions through the French and German Consuls, to their respective nations, on behalf of the army in India.

By order of the Right Honorable Lord Napier of Magdala.

FRED. THESIGER, Col., Adjutant-General.

MORE INSUBORDINATION.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 17th September (Colonel D. Fraser, R. H. A., President,) Private Edward Moore, of the 105th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on the 19th August 1870, struck with both his hands Staff Assistant Surgeon John Maturin, attached to the 105th Regiment, the said Staff Assistant Surgeon John Maturin being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office, at the same time using threatening language regarding the said Assistant Surgeon John Maturin, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"I'll knock the ***** brains out."

The court found him guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for life.

This has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

BOMBAY RACES, 1871.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...c a h	...Dundee.
,,	...b a c	...Muzal.
,,	...b a g	...Burgundy.
Captain G.'s	...lt g a h	...Ardkinglas.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...c a g	...Recorder.
,, ,,	...c a g	...Knight of the Garter.
,, ,,	...g a g	...Lictor.
,, ,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a h	...Kaddooree.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Fluck.
,, ,,	...c a c	...Surferas.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Kelat.
,, ,,	...b a c	...Dilpossond.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
Mr. Williams'	...b a c	...Ranger.
,,	...c a c	...Firefly.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a c	...Young Grand Master.
,,	...g a h	...Young Greyleg.
,,	...c a h	...Star of India.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a h	...Sunbeam.
,,	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...c a h	...Ziraph.
,,	...c a h	...Glencoe.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a h	...Greybeard.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Khusro.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
Major Crosbie's	...g a c	...Nonpareil.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b aus m	...Octavia.
Captain Dent's	...b w h	...Pioneer.
Major Crosbie's	...b aus g	...Viceroy.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Khusro.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.

1st September.

Mr. Seventank's	...c e m	...Miss Trelawney.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a g	...Burgundy.
Captain G.'s	...g a g	...Deficit.
,,	...b a g	...Craigforth.
Mr. Williams'	...g a g	...Cantab.
,,	...g a g	...Mendicant.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a g	...Budder.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Hercules.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a g	...Majnoon.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Kulb Ali.
,, ,,	...g a g	...Feroze.
Major Crosbie's	...g a g	...Merlin.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a g	...Mahaboob.

THE DERBY.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...b a c	...Muzal.
,,	...c a h	...Dundee
,,	...b a h	...Royal Duke
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a g	...Khysser.
,, ,,	...g a g	...Lictor.
,, ,,	...c a g	...Haroon.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
Mr. Williams'	...b a h	...Red Rover.
,,	...b a c	...Ranger.
Major Crosbie's	...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Hajee.
,,	...b a h	...Child of the Islands.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER'S PURSE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b aus m	...Pauline.
Major Crosbie's	...b aus g	...Viceroy.
Mr. Williams'	...b a h	...Rainbow.
,,	...c a c	...Firefly.

1st September.

Mr. Seventank's	...b e f	...Moonlight, late Cuckoo.
Captain Napier's	...g w m	...Countess.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Field	... ...	... One Nomination.
Mr. Manchester	... ...	... Do.
H. H. Aga Khan	... ...	Do.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a g	...Burgundy.
,,	...g a g	...Deficit
Major Crosbie's	...g a p	...Electric.
,,	...g a g	...Merlin.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	...Hercules.
,, ,,	...g a g	...Budder.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...b a h	.. Zilzilla.
,,	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...c a h	...Dundee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	g a g	...Lictor.
,,	...g a g	...Budder.
,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
Mr. Manchester's	...b a h	...Esau.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
,, ,,	...c a c	...Surferaz.
Mr. Williams'	...b a h	...Red Rover.
,,	...b a c	...Ranger.
Major Crosbie's	...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Hajee.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b a c	...Muzal.
Abdool Raymon's	...c a c	...Recorder.
Mr. Williams'	...b a c	...Ranger.
,,	...c a c	...Firefly.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...c a c	...Surferaz.
,, ,,	...b a c	...Dilpossond.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Shumshad.
,, ,,	...c a c	...Silvertail.
Major Crosbie's	...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a c	...Young Grand Master.

H. H. ALI SHAH'S CUP.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	..b a h	...The Earl.
,,	...b a h	...Zilzilla.
,,	...b a h	...Diggeswell.
,,	...g a h	...Royal Duke.
,,	...c a h	...Dundee.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a g	...Lictor.
,,	...c a g	...Haroon.
,,	...g a g	...Khysser.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Kulb Ali.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Baber Ali.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Shamshad.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Silvertail.
,, ,,	...g a c	...Surferaz.
Major Crosbie's	...g a c	...Nonpareil.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Hajee.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PURSE.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b aus m	...Octavia.
Major Crosbie's	...b aus g	...Viceroy.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Khusro.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Nicholas.

1st September.

Mr. Seventank's	...b e f	...Moonlight.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAKES.

1st May.

Mr. Field's	...b aus g	...Frank.
Mr. Edwards'	...b aus m	...Daisy.

1st September.

Captain Napier's	...g w m	...Countess.
Major Crosbie's	...b aus g	...Pretender.
,,	...g aus g	...Harkaway.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 21st May 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st October, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,590	12	0
Merchandize	28,705	14	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	149	6	0
Electric Telegraph	262	0	0
Total Rs.	59,708	0	10

Corresponding week in September, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	26,221	0	9
Merchandize	22,505	4	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	56	14	0
Electric Telegraph	818	6	0
Total Rs.	49,601	9	7
Increase	10,106	7	3

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alterative in changes of weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which cool, regulate, and strengthen. These purifying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions, when all other means fail, and are the females best friend.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., 1-30 P.M.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has issued a Manifesto, dated from Wilhelmshöhe, and addressed to the King of Prussia, accepting th[illegible]wnfall of his dynasty, if France be thereby rendered more capable of expelling its invaders. He rejects the responsibility of the war, maintaining that he obeyed the national wish. The rejection of the armistice on the Prussian terms was, the ex-Emperor says, worthy of France. He urges a close alliance between Germany and France, and says that a protracted conflict would be more damaging to Germany than to France.

The Prussians have occupied Pithiviers.

The Prussians commenced the siege of Bitche in the middle of August. After 20,000 shots fired against the fortress, the besieging batteries have been disabled, and the Wurtemburg troops have been withdrawn. The Bavarians remain as a corps of observation. The garrison of Bitche have made sorties and dislodged German batteries, and burnt the farms on the besiegers' outposts.

Correspondents represent the destruction of Strasbourg to be terrible.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., 2-35 P.M.

A serious outpost engagement has taken place outside Metz. The Prussians state that the French were repulsed and lost heavily.

Some fighting has taken place at Epernon, lasting all Tuesday morning. The result is unknown.

Several important encounters are reported between Fontainebleau and Orleans.

An unauthenticated rumour from Tour states that General von Moltke is dead.

Advices from the Prussian head-quarters, dated the 4th, state that there is nothing new from before Paris.

GERMAN FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED COMBATANTS.

WE are informed by the German Consul at Bombay that his collections for the above named fund amount up to the present time to Rs. 7,170, and have been contributed by 38 Germans, 3 German Swiss, 9 Englishmen and Scotchmen, 4 Parsees and 4 anonymous donors, to all of whom he is desired by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation and by the Centra Committee of the German Associations for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Combatants to tender their most heartfelt thanks.

The monthly subscriptions in Bombay for the same noble object on Mr. Gumpert's list amount to Rs. 380 per month. He has also received from a German lady up-country a handsome gold brooch, which will be sent to the Central Committee at Berlin for disposal.

The Germans in all parts of the East are contributing nobly towards the relief of the sufferers by the war.

From Calcutta they already sent home £1,000, and there also monthly contributions continue to come in. The Germans in Batavia, as soon as they heard that war had been declared, held a meeting at which 12,000 guilders were subscribed on the spot. From Australia we have as yet only advices by telegraph, since the news of the break-out of the war reached that distant colony, but they also report that the Germans there were subscribing enthusiastically for the wounded. And well they may, there and everywhere, for the suffering must be terrible, and the Germans have not only their own sick and wounded to attend to, but immense numbers of Frenchmen also, who have fallen into their hands.

The German Relief Associations work, to use the words of the appeal by their Central Committee, in the spirit of that compassionate love, which has found expression in the Convention of Geneva and which recognises also in every sick and wounded foe a brother in need of succour.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During last month 105 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court under the extended jurisdiction.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Victoria Cross, Captain Cowley, which, it will be recollected, made a very quick passage last year, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, having made the passage from Liverpool in ninety days.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Mogul Waree concerning the death of a Hindoo named Dowlutia Trimbuck, who, in the opinion of the jury, committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet; on the corresponding date last year it was 59 feet 3 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 60 inches 77 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 91 inches 2 cents.

MR. KERSASJEE RUSTOMJEE DADA CHANJEENA, M.A., having offered his services gratuitously to prepare students of the higher class of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Madressa for the forthcoming Matriculation examination, we learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney in recognition of his services has presented three hundred rupees to him.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th September 1870, Rs. 9,97,769; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 65,044; total balance, Rs. 9,32,725. There are in addition 80,283 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

HIGH COURT.—The annual vacation in the High Court, Original Side, will be from the 10th of October to 9th November, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be open daily, except Saturdays, during the vacation, from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M. for emergent business only. No plaints will be received during the vacation except by permission of the Judge who attends in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Ardaseer Dady Street on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about seventeen years, named Sorabjee Dadabhoy. A day or two ago deceased was scolded by his father for being lazy at school. The boy took this so much to heart that on Wednesday morning he took some arsenic from a quantity which his father kept for the purpose of poisoning rats. He died the same night. The jury, upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that the deceased had com[illegible]

THE LATE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF AHMEDABAD.—Sometime ago one Chugunlal Luckmichund, a mookhtyar, filed an action of damages against Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, late Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in consequence of the latter having during the hearing of a case ordered his peon to turn out the mookhtyar, and the peon having accordingly put him out of Court with force and violence. The case was heard before the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who gave a verdict in defendant's favour. We learn that Chugunlal has appealed to the District Judge of Ahmedabad against the Assistant Judge's decision.

A NEW GUZERATEE WORK.—A Guzeratee work entitled *Hazdyai Mazdiasnan*, containing selections from Zend works on the Zoroastrian religion, has just appeared from the pen of Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Kubadi, Reporter *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, already favourably known to the Zoroastrian community as the author of several works in the Guzeratee language. The present volume is intended as a text book for children, and bears evidence of great care, patience, and research, having moreover had the advantage of the careful revision of that distinguished oriental scholar, Dustoor Hosungjee Jamasjee. The work is dedicated to the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, long known as a patron of Guzeratee literature.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th Oct., was 297, being 15 less than in the preceding week, 22 more than the total of the week ending 5th Oct. 1869, and 16 more than the mean of the corresponding period

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

in the previous five years. During the week 83 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	5	...	4	3	2	...	17	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	...	3	1	3	2	3	2	18	3
Mandwee	41,152	1	9	...	1	4	4	1	21	3
Chuckla	41,442	...	6	...	3	8	2	1	23	17
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	6	1	5	4	2	...	22	19
Dongree	60,259	1	7	1	3	2	3	...	21	9
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	6	5	3	2	3	...	24	2
[illegible]uswaree	22,529	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	9	...
[illegible]eshwur	50,282	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	10	...
[illegible]talao	23,454	...	10	...	1	5	2	...	23	6
K[illegible]barwara	23,085	1	4	...	...	2	4	...	12	5
Khetwaree	29,177	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	3	2	...	1	1	.	9	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Mazagon	21,784	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	12	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	10	2	7	4	2	2	38	4
Parel	7,002	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seoree	5,042	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Worlee	10,211	...	1	.	...	1	...	...	2	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
Bombay	816,562	8	88	15	40	46	35	9	297	83
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		1	124	7	25	43	36	5	281	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. disnot specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	2	3	2	...	12	...
Brahmin	...	4	1	2	4	...	2	16	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	7	38	12	21	17	13	3	135	31
Hindoo out-caste	...	8	...	3	1	1	...	17	1
Mussulman	...	24	1	7	18	12	1	77	32
Parsee	...	5	...	4	2	2	2	20	5
Jew	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
Native-Christian	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	5
Negro-African	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	88	15	40	46	35	9	297	83
Corresponding week 1869	...	72	10	25	65	49	5	275	57

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Ceylon, 590 tons, Captain James Joass, from London, with a cargo of Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore—Mr. C. Milner. For Vingorla—Major and Mrs. Napier. And 25 deck passengers.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.

On the application of Mr. Morojee Cashinath, pleader, Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday ordered warrants to issue against Ballajee Bhugwantrao, Dhackjee Balkrishna, Bhugwantrao Dwarkanath, and Dinanath Atmaram for using false evidence in a judicial proceeding and for giving false evidence therein, in having lodged on the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court a forged will of one Bhugwuntrao Ramchunderjee, deceased.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction held at the Prison House on Wednesday, the military prisoner Borrodaile was again placed before the committee and sentenced to receive twenty-five further lashes with a cat-o-nine tails, for having at the previous meeting thrown a pair of boots at Colonel Cahusac. A native prisoner was also sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes for insubordination in the prison. Both prisoners were flogged the same evening, the medical officer, Dr. Partridge, being present when the lashes were administered.

POLICE CASES.

Trespass.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined Balkrishna Baloo and Atmaram Baloo two rupees each for trespassing in the compound of the Secretariat.

Theft.—Abdoola Nassur, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a carpet belonging to Beewa Mulharee, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rama Dhurma was charged with stealing several articles belonging to Babajee Baloo, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—The same prisoner was charged with attempting to steal a quantity of wearing apparel, value Rs. 37, and was further sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Jamsetjee Framjee Davur was again charged with having cheated the Custom House. We have already published the information, which was laid against the accused by a clerk in the Custom House. Mr. Peile, public prosecutor, who appeared to conduct the case, withdrew the charge.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—6th October.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

WUNMALEE SHAMJEE vs. GUNNESH VELJEE.

Mr. Payne appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 900, amount of difference between the contract price of Rs. 2,500 at which defendant contracted to sell to plaintiff on the 2nd August last, one share in the East India Press Company, Limited, but which defendant failed to deliver; and Rs. 3,400, for which the share was purchased by plaintiff on the 27th August. Mr. Payne applied to postpone the case, but the application was opposed by the other side. The Court nonsuited the plaintiff, with liberty to bring fresh action on the same fee.

TROOPS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM ENGLAND.

The undermentioned troops are expected to arrive at Bombay from England on the 1st and 8th November 1870, respectively :—

89th Regiment.—8 companies, 3 field officers, 8 captains, 16 subalterns, 6 staff officers, 50 sergeants, 16 drummers, 860 rank and file, 11 officers' wives, 6 officers' children, 1 officer's female servant, 112 soldiers' wives and 109 soldiers' children to embark from Queen's Town on the 29th September, in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Jumna, and to arrive on the 1st November next, and destined for Cannanore.

11th Brigade R. A. (Armstrong Armourers)—2 sergeants, 2 soldiers' wives and 2 children to embark from Portsmouth on the 25th September in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Jumna, and to arrive on the 1st November next, and destined for Morar and Peshawur.

63rd Regiment.—8 companies, 3 field officers, 8 captains, 15 subalterns, 6 staff officers, 50 sergeants, 16 drummers, 910 rank and file, 2 officers' wives and one female servant, 81 soldiers' wives and 101 children, to embark from Queen's Town on the 6th October, in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Euphrates, and to arrive at Bombay on the 8th November next, and destined for Hazreebaugh.

The above troops will be despatched to their destinations under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District.

MUSSOOREE.

September 29.—I am sorry to record the occurrence of a sad accident to a gentleman the day before yesterday, while on his way to or from a picnic. He was riding quietly along, when the road, a narrow one, and loosened by the heavy rain, gave way under his horse's feet, and both horse and rider were precipitated down a deep khud. The horse was found dead, and the rider near him, with both legs broken, and a compound fracture of one thigh bone, besides other injuries so severe as to render recovery very doubtful. A medical officer, on his way to the plains, happened to pass the spot and rendered every assistance in his power, and the unfortunate gentleman is now well cared for in the station, but great fears for the result are entertained; as the injuries are most dangerous.

I have just heard that the gentleman above alluded to, as the victim of the accident, is in the Punjab Railway Department, and that his name is Steer, but I am not sure that I have been correctly informed.—*Englishman.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST PARSI MUSICAL SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

(From a Parsi Correspondent.)

Before recording the interesting proceedings of this meeting held on Monday in the commodious premises opposite the "Byculla Laiwala's Cottage," it is necessary to reflect on the past and present condition of the Parsis as regards music, one of the most important of human recreations. These exiles from Persia, though having by this time lost much of the ancient elements of their fatherland, have retained something of their religion which, with all their changing tendencies, still serves to stamp them as a peculiar community. But in the way of sports and amusements, they seem to have brought very little from Persia. Of music, which is the immediate subject of our observations, not the least trace seems left. From what has been known of music, as adopted by this race in their most varied festive gatherings, we do not think we much err, or err at all, in concluding thus. The music which the males of every circle, from the highest to the lowest, have in their assemblies is derived from hired songsters and courtezans, whose songs and dances, worthy of any fairly intelligent and spirited nation, are purely of Hindoostani origin. A large mass, however, is content with the most vulgar songs, which beggars of any season, or of any special occasion such as the *Nortans*, go about singing in the streets. No doubt, the Parsi females have their own songs, but they have almost entirely taken them from the Hindoos, whether in respect of matter or spirit. A number of them do present some special features, but the best of these songs are known and denounced as so much rubbish, the imitations having been of a most unsatisfactory character. At least the enlightened Parsis have been of this opinion, and they have also been insisting on introducing better and more varied music and poetry. It is a sign of the times that even a very limited portion of the Parsi society have begun to feel the drawback bitterly, though we cannot go with them in entirely doing away with all the songs and *gurbas* of the olden character. Some of them as sung by a female chorus in jubilee on nuptial occasions, or when the ceremony of *zurtoshte* baptism is performed, or when morn approaches, bringing with it the realization of some happy omen, are as light and gay and charming as any woman of tenderness and affection can sing. The discredit attaches not so much to the Parsi ladies as to the Parsi men. They are not to be accused as being unmusical; they have as much passion for music as any other like community. Only they are so much accustomed only to hear; they do not learn.

The starting of an organized assembly, resembling in a great measure a philharmonic society, is one of the results—and a very noteworthy one—of the endeavour to bring about some improvement. The object of this assembly is to induce respectable and intelligent Parsi gentlemen who enrol themselves as members to study Hindustani, Persian, and Guzerati music in a building where they would meet during their leisure hours, some to study and some to hear, and all to join at dinner, to be provided every time the working committee is prepared to give a concert. Thus, the institution is calculated to encourage those who know music and wish to increase their knowledge of it, but who, strange to say, are known to feel ashamed of singing in any large company—to appear before their fellow members and their friends for their entertainment. It may also serve to introduce into Parsi families such music and songs as are moral, religious and otherwise wholesome, and much better than what is attempted on the Parsi stages. It cannot of course be concealed that the proposed concerts would not be so perfect and so entertaining as a European concert is; for the Parsi ladies cannot for a long time be expected to join.

The assembly which gathered last Monday evening was for adopting a preliminary report and a set of rules which had been prepared by the managing committee. It was attended by about fifty members. That gentlemen at once so enlightened and influential as Messrs. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama (who was elected as the chairman), and Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali were present on the occasion, indicated the importance attached to the newly created institution. Mr. Kaikhushro Nowroji Kabra, Secretary, (the editor of a most widely circulated Guzerati journal, the *Rast Goftar*) read out the preliminary report, in which a brief history was given of the formation of the institution. The mention made in the report of several valuable gifts was followed by applause, and the report being adopted the Secretary read out the rules, which were passed after some discussion and modifications. The clause confining the society to Parsis drew forth contrary and strong views, but the majority eventually decided to have their assembly exclusively of Parsis, since their original object was emphatically to devise such means as would create a taste for and promote the cultivation of the art of music among the Parsis, an art which had well spread among the Hindoos and the Mahomedans. About 60 gentlemen have already enrolled themselves as members, and about one-fourth of these have consented to become performers. A managing committee of eight members with a chairman and a secretary was then appointed, whose chief function will be to prepare at least four programmes every year to be carried out by the performers.

The business of the meeting being over, after voting thanks to the chairman and to the zealous originator and conductors of the movement, all the members repaired to the dinner table, presided over by Seth C. Nosherwanji Cama. After offering thanksgiving to the Almighty at the instance of Seth Cursetji Cama, all sat down, and amidst much conversation and jollity did full justice to the wines and viands laid before them. Mr. Cursetji Cama proposed the toast of the Queen, hoping that she might enjoy long life and all happiness. It was under her beneficent rule alone that the Parsis had been able to attain their present summit of greatness and contentment. All then rose and most enthusiastically gave three cheers for the Queen. The health of Mr. Kaikhushro Nowroji Kabra was then proposed by Mr. Jejibhoy Jehangierji Lamna, who said that of the few gentlemen who took a leading part in projecting the institution, the main credit was due to Mr. Kabra, who originated the idea and did his utmost to carry it out. He hoped the Society started after so much anxiety and pains would live long and fulfil its useful and laudable object. Mr. Kaikhushro answered that if he could claim any credit for what he had so naturally and willingly done, he could not but mention the labours of his colleagues, whose valuable assistance brought forth the happy result, which he hoped would be enduring. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that he deserved all the kind expressions of the assembly, but as they were sincerely uttered, he felt gratified and honoured by the appreciation of his labours. Mr. Kaikhushro after expressing some views on the sacred nature and utility of the art, announced to the members two gifts in addition to those already received. With the permission of the chairman, Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Taharkhan then proposed a toast, referring to the calamitous war that was raging in Europe. He said that what the assembly had succeeded in doing that night, was eminently such as to cause in all the most lively pleasure and gratification, since, as far as things went, they had practically recognised the claims of an art capable of giving the purest and the greatest of all delights. But such feelings as were thus inspired could neither be perfect nor fully blessed, unless at such a time they felt sad for the deep lamentations that were breaking the hearts of millions in Europe, and uttered a humble, devout prayer to the Almighty that in His infinite mercy He might cause to cease the most awful carnage that the earth was ever visited with, that He might remove the remotest apprehension if it existed for England and India or for other countries, and that happier days might soon be in store for the earth. He hoped all assembled would with one voice join in the prayer, as a fitting and needful conclusion of what they had done and become that night. A cordial assent having been given, the members returned upstairs after repeating their thanksgivings to God. A few of them there entered into their first trial of singing, being backed by a number of professional songsters. The performance was kept up until midnight, when most of the assembly dispersed.

In conclusion, we may give a list of the chief gifts received by the society—

A complete set of native musical instruments by Mr. Limji Jamshedji Batliboee.

A harmonium by Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali.

An English fiddle by Mr. Jejibhoy Jehangier Lam.

A *tamboora* (a kind of guitar) by Dr. Muncherji Sorabjee.

A set of musical books by Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter.

REPUBLICAN APPEAL TO GERMANY.

The Paris evening papers of Sept. 5 publish a manifesto of the International Working Men's Association to the Socialist Democracy of Germany. It says :—

"Thy Government has declared that it will wage war against the Emperor, not against us.

"Republican France invites thee, in the name of justice, to withdraw thy armies. If not, we must fight to the last man, and shed in torrents thy blood and ours.

"We tell thee again, what we declared to the coalition of Europe in 1793, that the French people concludes no peace whatever with an enemy occupying its territory.

"The French people, the friend and ally of all free peoples, does not interfere with the Government of other nations.

"As soon as the Rhine has been re-crossed, we shall stretch out our hands, and we shall forget the mutual crimes which despots made us commit.

"Let us proclaim the liberty, equality, and fraternity of the peoples, and let us form united States of Europe.

'Long live the Universal Republic !'"

GRADATION LIST OF JUDGES AND ASSISTANT JUDGES, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AS IT STOOD ON THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1870.

Grade.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Date of Substantive Grade of Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies in Grade.	Date on which Acting Grade Vacancy will terminate.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.
Judges.						
1st Grade, 8 Appts. Rs. 2,325.	Mr. Richardson°	16th Feb.'69.	On leave for 6 months and 20 days from 1st May 1870.	21st Nov. 1870	Mr. Coghlan	30th Ap. '70
	Mr. Mactier	Ditto	...	...	Mr. Hunter	19th June '70
	Hon. Mr. Hobart	Ditto	...	...	Baron Larpent	27th Aug. '70
	Mr. Shaw	Ditto	...	...	...	...
	Mr. Kemball°	Ditto	Acting Judge High Court.	Vice Mr. Justice Warden on leave for 15 months from 15th May 1870.	...	...
	Mr. White	10th Ap. '69.	...	...	...	...
	Mr. Pinhey°	5th July '69.	Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind.	Vice Mr. Melvill	...	...
	Mr. Bosanquet	3rd Aug. '70.	...	...	...	...
2nd Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 1,800.	Mr. Coghlan°	16th Feb. '69	Acting 1st Grade	...	Mr. Spens	10th Ap. '69
	Mr. Sandwith°	10th Ap. '69	On leave for 2 years from 26th May 1869	26th May 1871	Mr. F. Melvill*	2nd May '70
	M. Hunter°	3rd Aug. '70	Acting 1st Grade	...	Mr. Newnham	19th June '70
Joint Judge. Rs. 1,800.	Baron Larpent°	24th Mar.'69	Ditto	...	Mr. Izon*	19th June '70
Senior Assistant Judges, 2 Appts. Rs. 1,200.	Mr. Spens°	10th Apr. '69	Acting 2nd Grade	...	Mr. Naylor	7th Apr. '69.
	Mr. Newnham°	3rd Aug. '70	ditto.	...	Mr. Watt	25th Nov'69.
Assistant Judges.						
1st Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 900.	Mr. Daniell°	16th Feb. '69	On leave for 10 months and 14 days, from 6th February 1870.	20th Dec. 1870	Mr. Tagore	8th Mar. '70.
	Mr. Naylor°	10th Apr. '69	Acting Senior Assistant Judge.	...	Mr. Scott	ditto.
2nd Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 800.	Mr. Phillpotts°	16th Feb. '69	Acting Judge, Shikarpoor.	Vice Mr. Macpherson, 9th Jan. 1871	Mr. Lyon	ditto
	Mr. Watt°	ditto.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge.	...	Mr. Baker†	ditto.
					Mr. Ayerst†	ditto.
	Mr. Tagore°	10th Apr. '69	Acting 1st Grade	...	Mr. Candy‡	ditto.
3rd Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 600.	Mr. Lyon°	16th Feb. '69	Acting 2nd Grade	...	Mr. Cordeaux†	ditto.
	Mr. Scott°	8th Mar. '70	Acting 1st Grade	...	Mr. Hosking †	1st Sept. '70.
Superintendents.						
1st Grade, 7 Appts. Rs. 800.	Major Harpur	7th Aug. '65	...	...	Major Coles	11th Feb. '69.
	Captain Probyn	22nd Nov '61	...	...	...	...
	Major Shortt	24th Mar. '62	...	...	...	...
	Major Thomas	1st Aug. '63	...	...	...	...
	Lieut. Col. Henderson°	1st Aug. '68	On leave for 2 years from 11th February 1869.	11th Feb. 1871	...	...
	Major Johnstone	7th Sept. '68	...	...	...	...
	Mr. Giertzen	10th Jan. '70	...	...	...	...
2nd Grade, 4 Appts. Rs. 700.	Major Coles°	22nd Apr. '68	Acting 1st Grade	...	Cap. LaTouche	11th Feb '69.
	Major Scott	7th Sept. '68	...	...	Captain Wise	28th Mar.'69.
	Captain Daniell	8th Mar. '70	...	...	...	...
	Captain Bartholomew°	8th Mar. '70	On leave for 2 years from 28th March 1869.	28th March 1871.	...	
3rd Grade, 4 Appts. Rs. 600.	Captain Segrave°	22nd Apr. '68	On leave for 15 months from 21st Nov. 1869.	21st Feb. 1871	Capt. Codrington	11th Feb. '69.
	Captain LaTouche°	26th Jan. '70	Acting 2nd Grade	...	Lieut. Westmacott*	28th Mar.'69.
	Captain Wise°	26th Jan. '70	Acting 2nd Grade	...	Capt. Portman	31st Nov. '69.
	Captain Wilson	26th Jan. '70			...	...
4th Grade, 3 Appts. Rs. 500.	Captain Codrington°	23rd July '70	Acting 3rd Grade	...	Lieut. Stock	23rd July '70.
	Captain Portman°	23rd July '70	Acting 3rd Grade	...	Mr. Cameron.§	23rd July '73.
	Lieut. Drummond	23rd July '70	...	...	...	...
Assist. Supts. 1st Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 500.	Captain Birdwood	18th Nov. '68	...	...	...	...
	Lieut. Hay°	23rd July '70	On leave for 20 months from 26th February 1869.	26th Oct. 1870	Mr. Scannell. *	12th Mar. '68.
2nd Grade, 2 Appts. Rs. 400.	Captain Brown°	7th Sept. '68	On leave for 2 years from 6th May 1870.	6th May 1872	Ensign Baugh*	14th June '69.
	Lieut. Stock°	22nd June '70	Acting Supdt., 4th Grade.	...	Mr. Jones*	26th July '69.
	APPOINTMENTS NOT IN GRADE. *Sind.*					
Superintendents. 3 Appts. Rs. 800.	Lieut. Col. Marston	...	...	...	...	...
	Capt. McGillivray°	...	On leave for 2 years from 26th Nov. 1869	26th Nov. 1871	Mr. McIver	15th May '70.
	Capt. Crawford°	...	On leave for 1 year from 15th May 1870	15th May 1871	Capt. Simpson*	26th Nov. '69.
Assist. Supdt., Rs. 400.	Capt. Griffith° ¶	...	On leave for 2 years from 11th Oct 1869.	11th Oct. 1871	...	...
	Mr. McIver	...	Acting Supdt., Shikarpoor.	...	Mr. Wood*	15th May '70.
	Bombay.					
Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,700.	Mr. Souter, C.S.I.	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Of the fixed incumbents, those marked (°) are acting in other appointments or on leave.

* No substantive appointment.
† Is an Assistant Collector.
‡ Is an Assistant Collector. (On privilege leave for 2 months, from 1st September 1870.)
§ Is a 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
¶ Captain Griffith's services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, temporarily, and Mr. McIver confirmed pending his return

HIGH COURT CASES.

The following cases on the list of short causes were disposed of in the High Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Bayley :—

Jetha Vullubjee on a Pilgrimage.

Vayjeshunker Gowreshunker brought a suit to recover money due by Jetha Vullubjee.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not answer to his name.

The Judge asked if the defendant was the gentleman who had gone on a pilgrimage.

Mr. Macpherson replied that it was so; and the bailiff also who was called to prove the service of the summons said he was told at defendant's house that he had gone on a pilgrimage. The learned gentleman explained that the suit was brought to recover the balance of an advance by the plaintiff secured by cotton, which under the terms of an agreement had been sold in default of payment, and also for the amount of a promissory note given by defendant. Credit had been given the defendant for the proceeds of the sale of the cotton.

The plaintiff was called and proved the accounts. The sums advanced were Rs. 8,000 on the 21st June and Rs. 7,000 on the following day. He had sold the cotton, 287 docras to the Great Eastern Spinning Company, at as high prices as possible. The balance now due was Rs. 5,718.

Decree was given for Rs. 5,718 with interest at 12 per cent. as provided by the votes.

Mr. Macpherson—This defendant being on a pilgrimage I shall ask for speedy execution.

The Judge—Oh, certainly, you shall have it.

Part Heard Case.—In a case brought by Chuggonbhoy Munsookbhoy against Meerjee Mooljee, adjourned from a previous Court day, Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff and obtained decree for Rs. 3,485 with costs. There was no appearance for the defence. An order was given for speedy execution.

A Builder's Bill.—Luxumon Jadowjee sued Limbajee Bapoojee to recover Rs. 5,793, amount due for building a house. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given with costs.

A Cotton Redraft.—Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co. brought a suit against Goolam Hoosein and others to recover the balance of a redraft on a consignment of cotton to England. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. The amount of the redraft had been Rs. 2,290 and Rs. 790 had been paid. Decree was given for Rs. 1,500 with costs.

Borrowed Money.—Perozshaw Cursetjee, as executor of Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash, sued Sorabjee Jejeebhoy to recover the balance of a sum of Rs. 2,000, borrowed by defendant from deceased. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. A promissory note had been given for Rs. 2,000, of that sum Rs. 200 had been paid, and the balance with interest came to Rs. 1,936. That amount was now claimed from the defendant, who, the learned counsel stated, was a brother of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. Decree was given for Rs. 1,936 and costs.

Suit on an Adjusted Account.—Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Advocate General in a suit by Kessowjee Rowjee against Veerjee Gopall to recover Rs. 5,638, the amount of an adjusted account. The defendant did not appear, but his metha did so, and said he was empowered to accept service and admit the debt. The defendant, he added, was to shut up his shop at next Dewalee (24th inst.) and at present had plenty of assets. Decree was given for the amount, and speedy execution was ordered.

A Promissory Note Case.—Dinshaw Dorabjee sued Govind Paudoorung and Wittoba Paudoorung to recover Rs. 2,400 due on a promissory note signed by the defendants. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff; neither of the defendants appeared. Decree was given against Wittoba and leave was given to proceed against Govind, who was said to be concealed in his house at Mahim. Just as decree was given Wittoba appeared and said he had paid part of the money, but plaintiff replied that the payments were on other accounts. His Lordship said Wittoba had not answered when his name was called, and decree had been passed, and if he thought he had any defence he could apply to the Court by petition, or otherwise in terms of the section.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th Oct., 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th Oct., 1-30 p.m.; via Turkey, 5th Oct., 9 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th Oct., 4 p.m.

Mahableshwar, 6th Oct., 7 a.m.—Office opened this day.

Kurrachee, 6th Oct., 9 p.m.—Cable right; Turkish line right to London; Persian line right to London.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI :—

Gungadhur Soonderjee and Janardhun Gungadhurjee, the first named insolvent is a pensioner, and the second an English writer.

George Turnage, a seaman, troop ship Euphrates.

Nanabhoy Cursondass, trading in Bombay and Broach as a general merchant in his own name.

Cursetjee Merwanjee, a broker.

Balcrustna Gunnoosett, a muccadum of labourers.

Pragjee Pairay, a general merchant.

Eduljee Nanabhoy, a bill collector.

Atmaram Damajee, a carpenter.

Guneshsing Hindoosing, a sepoy in the service of one Dhondiba Crustnajee.

Jumall Ally, a hack buggy driver.

Joseph Francis Ambosta, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee, a general merchant.

Doolubram Jugjeewan, Coobair Doolubram and Lujaram Doolubram, priests.

Aga Abdoolrahim bin Aga Baba, a shop-keeper.

Mahomed Allana, a dealer in firewood.

Suntoo Peerajee, Ramjee Appajee and Babajee Moorarjee, stone cutters.

Gungabaee, widow, and Rajunna Rajanna, butchers.

Rajumma, widow, Lingoo Rajunna and Peeroo Rajoo, butchers.

Adamjee Noordin and Abdool Hoossen Noordin, Guzerathi writers.

Daya Lakha, a sweeper.

Dahebaee, wife of Daya Lakha, a sweeper.

Jaina, woman, a courtezan.

Moossa Mahomed, formerly a contractor, and now a bill collector in the service of Shamahomed Sarroo.

Mahomedkhan bin Fukeerkhan, a dealer in chunam.

Memon Ebram Khumissa, and his wife Beebee, the first named insolvent is a hawker.

Husson Sheriff, a merchant.

Monjee Natha, a petty broker.

Damajee Ganoojee, a compositor.

Bhowanee bin Luxamonjee Dongra, a vegetable seller.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following letter from the Government of India, Home Department, to the Government of Bombay, dated 20th September 1870, rules that Scholarships obtained at Indian Colleges can be held out of India :—

"An addition has been recently made to the Senior Scholarship Rules of the Lower Provinces with the view of permitting a Scholarship gained at an Indian College to be retained out of India.

"A copy of the Rule is hereto annexed,* and I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction its general adoption throughout India."

*' With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a Senior Scholarship, gained at an Indian College, may also be held at University College, London, or any similar Institution in Europe, in which case the stipend will be paid after the end of each year, on the production of a satisfactory certificate of attendance and progress from the authorities of the Institution. The whole number of Scholarships, as sanctioned in Rules I. and II., will not be increased by this permission.'

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—6th Oct. 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Oct., 2-10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 61 hours 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th Oct., 1 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 21 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 5th Oct., 11-16 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 5th to 9 p.m. of the 6th Oct., is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	3	11	0	2
" Calcutta	5	21	0	11
" Madras	2	25	0	15

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 6th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 45 cents.

Carwar, 6th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95, rainfall 14 cents.

Cannanore, 6th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, rainfall 53 cents.

Tuticorin, 6th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·96.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the offices of the Chamber yesterday at noon. There was a fair attendance of members, and Mr. A. G. Grant, chairman of the Chamber, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. Taylor) having read the notice convening the meeting, the annual report of the committee, which had been printed and circulated, was taken as read. The following is the report in full :—

Your Committee have now the pleasure to report to the members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

THE BILL OF 1869 AND THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

On the 13th October last, shortly after your committee came into office, a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was held for the purpose of considering the bill for the suppression of frauds in the cotton trade, which had then passed through committee in the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations, and only awaited the third reading. After a lengthened discussion, the following motion was carried by the casting vote of the chairman :—"That the Chamber recognizes the advisability of passing a new cotton bill, but cannot approve of the bill now before the Council in all its details; and that a special committee be appointed to revise it with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable details."

The select committee appointed at the meeting took the bill into their immediate consideration, and submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council the alterations which they recommended should be made in it before he gave his consent to its being passed. The letter was discussed in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the third reading of the bill, but none of the recommendations which it contained were adopted, and the bill was then passed.

Meantime, in consequence of the absence of many members from the meeting held on the 13th October, a requisition, numerously signed, was sent in to the committee, requesting that another special general meeting might be called to discuss the question "that special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary, and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade." A meeting was accordingly held on the 27th October, at which, after lengthened discussion, resolutions to the above effect, and also embracing other points, were passed, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, praying him to withhold his assent from the bill which had just been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. A memorial was accordingly prepared, in terms of the resolutions passed at the meeting, and the same promptly transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General. No formal answer was given to the memorial, but, as members are all well aware, the bill petitioned against has not been permitted to become law.

No report from the Cotton Frauds Department for the past year has appeared up to the present time; but your committee are of opinion the department is of little practical use, and they are unable to point to any benefit which it confers on the cotton trade of Bombay, though it costs that trade annually more than two lacs of rupees.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

A large number of cotton samples have been submitted to your committee for opinion during the past official year, but most of them refer to experiments on a small scale, without exhibiting any features of importance. Reports on the samples possessing interest for merchants will be found in the appendixes to this report. The experiments of most importance are those now carried on in Guzerat and other parts of the Presidency, under the superintendence of the Bombay Cotton Commissioner, but the only samples submitted to the Chamber for report were from experiments conducted in the Broach and Veerumgaum districts. It was the opinion of your committee that, in reference to the appearance of four of the samples from Veerumgaum, being samples from experiments with Egyptian, Sea Island, and New Orleans seed, cotton of these descriptions would not succeed in Western India, and they were unable to recommend the continuation of experiments with them; and it was observed that all the samples from exotic seed fail particularly in staple.

A sample of cotton, said to have been found growing in an almost wild state in the Nicobars, submitted by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, was examined with much interest; the cotton was reported on as much superior to any grown in India, as superior also to American cotton except the Sea Island descriptions, and was considered to resemble Brazilian cotton, both in colour and staple, with which description of cotton it would most probably be classed.

It will be interesting to know how the cotton will turn out when properly cultivated, it being the intention of the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars to take the matter in hand.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The want of anything like accurate cotton statistics has been often referred to by members of the Chamber. The statistics regarding the receipts of cotton in Bombay from the districts, given in the weekly trade return published under the sanction of the Chamber, which are compiled from the official returns of the railway companies and the imports at the Custom House, are as nearly correct as they can be made, the principal drawback to their usefulness being the delay in publishing them up to a very recent date. This is owing to the difficulty of getting the returns from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company before they are nearly ten days old, in consequence of the number of stations from which returns have to be received, and the time consumed in preparing them accurately. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway have kindly promised to use every exertion to meet the views of the Chamber, and to let us have their returns as early as practicable. The information regarding the extent of land under cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, the appearance of the crops, the quantity of cotton in the districts, &c., which has been made public by Government for the last three years through the Cotton Department, is so meagre and imperfect that it is of very little practical use.

The information supplied by Mr. Rivett-Carnac regarding the cultivation of cotton in the Central Provinces and Berars, the exports from those districts, the stocks on hand, and whatever is considered of interest to merchants engaged in the cotton trade, has been much prized by the members of the Chamber; and there seems no reason why, with a cotton department in this Presidency, information equally useful, should not be compiled and made public for general information.

PAVING THE COTTON GREEN.

A representation was made by our predecessors, last year, to Government, regarding the state of the Cotton Green at Colaba, which in the busy time of the cotton season is such a mass of loose sand, that carts bringing cotton to the Green, or taking it away to the screws or otherwise, can hardly get along, and traffic is impeded to a degree that causes serious inconvenience. They recommended that the Cotton Green should be metalled or paved in such a manner as would have the effect of removing the causes of complaint mentioned.

The matter was promptly considered by Government, and orders were given to the engineering authorities to prepare plans and estimates for carrying out such of the recommendations as appeared reasonable. Owing to the works carried on on a part of the Green, for railway purposes, nothing could be done last season to give effect to what was recommended, but in May last, plans showing the proposed roads, and a shed for merchants and dealers, near the end of the causeway opposite Grant Buildings, were submitted for opinion. Your committee considered the measures proposed very suitable for the object in view, and they hope they will be carried out and completed before the end of the present year.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES BY SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

The subject of disputes in reference to the measurement of cotton bales was considered at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on 17th May last, when a resolution giving provisional sanction to a scheme submitted to the meeting was passed, and four measurers and a superintendent were engaged to carry it out, the cost for the period of one month, as an experiment, being guaranteed by the Chamber. At a general meeting, held on the 22nd June, the results of the first month were considered; it appeared that, on the whole, the scheme worked very well, and very few cases of disputes were brought to the notice of your committee, but the scheme was too costly to be continued at the expense of the Chamber. After some discussion, a resolution was carried to the effect that the committee be instructed to endeavour to form some plan by which the system of measurement by public measurers be continued during the monsoon months without committing the Chamber to any monetary responsibility.

A letter of guarantee was given to your committee by a large number of firms belonging to the Chamber, making themselves responsible for the amount of subscriptions set down against their respective names, in order that the scheme might be kept up for the four monsoon months, in the hope that a plan which had so many advantages to recommend it might have a chance of becoming permanent. On the strength of this guarantee the scheme has been regularly continued, and the measurement fee was raised at the beginning of July, for the monsoon months, from one quarter to one half anna per bale.

Your committee need hardly point out to members that an unfavourable shipping season, such as we have had in the present monsoon, was not a very suitable one for the experiment that has been entered upon. But it is to be hoped we have now seen the worst, and that there will, by and bye, be a rapid increase in our exports of cotton.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE FIBROUS PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO INDIA.

The subject of the utilization of some of the numerous fibrous plants indigenous to this country has attracted of late considerable attention both in India and in England; and the announcement of the Government of India, in the beginning of the present year, to give "a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that would separate the fibre and bark of Rheea, or China grass, from the stem, and also the fibre from the bark," no doubt increased and deepened the interest generally felt in a matter of so much importance to the commerce of the country. Samples of various descriptions of fibres have been submitted to your committee, from time to time, for their inspection and opinion, and in February last they took an opportunity of stating their views to Government on the whole question.

Without entering on the general characteristics of the numerous fibrous plants grown in this Presidency, your committee called the attention of Government to a few which might be easily grown to a large extent, and be the means of adding to the commerce of Bombay an article of export that might become in a short time one of very great importance.

They represented that, on various occasions, specimens of fibre from the aloe, the wild plantain (*Musa textilis*, the Manilla hemp-plant), and the cultivated plantain, had been recently submitted to them, which, if produced in quantity, would find a market in England at prices ranging from £30 to £50 per ton. The machine used for the extraction of these fibres was made by a gentleman then in Bombay, which, though not submitted to your committee, they had reason to believe was simple in construction, could be made at a trifling cost, and might be worked by an ordinary labourer. Of the fibrous plants mentioned, the aloe and wild plantain grow abundantly in many parts of this Presidency without cultivation. With cultivation these and the fruit-bearing plantain might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, and if a supply of machines of the character referred to were distributed throughout the districts the cultivators would, in a short time, be able to supply merchants in Bombay with an article of commerce, the demand for which might be expected to increase yearly. Your committee pointed out that it was by a rude description of machine in general use amongst the people in the Philippine Islands that the fibre known in commerce as Manilla hemp is extracted from the species of plantain called *Musa textilis*.

The reply of Government to this representation was to the effect that they concurred in much that was stated by your committee regarding the utilization of the fibrous plants indigenous to this Presidency, but that without further information they were unable to determine the value of the machine that had been referred to, and asked for a drawing of it, together with details as to its cost of construction and capabilities of working.

With this request your committee were unfortunately unable to comply, as they had not themselves seen the machine, and the designer had then left India.

SAMPLES OF PRODUCE.

Samples of various articles of produce other than are at present articles of export from Bombay have been submitted to your committee for report during the past year, but though of interest in showing the attempts that are being made in various parts of Western India to add new articles to the few exported hence, as compared with the variety and value of those exported from Bengal, no practical result has yet come from them.

At the close of last year the Collector of Khandeish submitted a sample of India-rubber, which he said had been prepared from the sap of a common plant of the name of which he was ignorant. It was stated that it could be produced to a very large amount if it had any commercial value. In reply your committee informed the Collector that the sample he had sent had a commercial value, but it would be impossible to say what might be the value without seeing a larger sample. A larger sample was asked for, to send home for report, and also a specimen of the plant from which the sample was prepared, that the botanical name of it might be learned, but no further communication has been received on the subject.

A sample of the seed of the "*Helianthus annus*," grown on the Government model farm in Khandeish, was sent for an opinion as to its commercial value as an oil-seed. The sample was too trifling to report upon, and a larger sample was asked for in order that it might be sent to England for report, but nothing more was heard of it.

One of the matters of most interest submitted to your committee of this character was a sample of cocoons, submitted by Mr. Saurin Brooke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, Central India. Mr. Brooke introduced the silk-worm into the district in question in November last, and, in so far as appearances went, when he addressed the Chamber in March, there was promise of complete success. He forwarded a sample of cocoons to the Chamber to ascertain whether they had any commercial value here. The rearing of the silk-worm for the sale of cocoons, if at all remunerative, he was sanguine of seeing introduced over all the plateaux of the Sautpoora hill-range, as the mulberry grows there luxuriantly, the rain-fall is moderate, and the climate not subject to extremes of temperature.

Your committee found that the cocoons were not an article of trade here, but samples were sent to England and France by members of your committee for report. Reports were in due course received, but they leave the matter in doubt thus far, and samples on a much larger scale must be sent before a report as to their value can be given.

THE SYSTEM OF STATING ASSAYS AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

Towards the close of last year the attention of your committee was directed to the present system of stating assays at the Bombay Mint, and a representation was made to Government, pointing out the serious loss which the system entailed on the importers of silver into Bombay.

In assaying silver in Bombay the fineness is expressed as so much per cent., and fractions of less than a quarter per cent. are disallowed. Thus silver found by assay to be of the fineness of 99·74 would be stated by the Bombay Mint as 99·50. This margin of a quarter per cent. is much larger than is considered necessary in assaying silver elsewhere, and is the means of inflicting loss on importers here, on their mint outturns, which is not only unnecessary, but from which importers in other places are exempt. Up to 1865 the practice pursued in assaying silver at the Calcutta Mint was very similar to that followed here, only not quite so unfavourable to importers. In November 1865, however, the Calcutta Mint Master discontinued this system, on the ground of its being unfavourable to importers, and adopted the system now in use there, of expressing the fineness of silver as so much per mille, disallowing fractions of less than one per mille. Under this system silver of the fineness named above, 99·74, would be stated as 997, instead of, as in Bombay, 99·50 or 995. The difference between these two system of stating assays, assuming of course that the silver is correctly assayed, will cause an average deficiency in the Bombay Mint outturn of nearly one-eighth per cent. As your committee knew of no reason why such a difference should continue to exist between the practice of the Bombay and Calcutta Mints, or why the Bombay Mint should still insist on a margin for assaying two and a half times larger than is elsewhere considered necessary, they urged Government to give the matter early consideration, with a view to correct the present exceptional position of the Bombay Mint in its method of stating assays, and that it might be speedily assimilated to the method followed at the Calcutta Mint.

The Mint Master, in his reply to the representations of your committee, concedes the principle contended for in the matter of stating assays, but full effect has not yet been given to the proposed change, in consequence, as they are informed, of defective arrangements in the assay department which are in process of being remedied.

THE HIGH TARIFF OF RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS AND COTTON BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Early in the present year, and before the completion of the railway to Jubbulpore, your committee, in the interests of the trade of this side of India, called the attention of the agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company to the very high tariff of rates for the conveyance of piece-goods and cotton on that line, as compared with the rates charged by the East Indian Railway Company. On data prepared by your committee, it appeared that, on a comparison of the rates of the two companies, the rates for piece-goods by the G. I. P. Railway were more than three times higher per ton per mile than the rates for the same description of goods by the East Indian line.

It was represented by your committee that the enormous disproportion between the rates of the two companies was as regards the G. I. P. line almost prohibitory, as it was impossible that the merchants of Bombay should be able to compete on anything like fair terms with those of Calcutta for a share of the trade of Central India and the North-West Provinces, when the mere difference in the matter of railway carriage alone gave to Calcutta such an immense advantage.

In view of the near prospect of the G. I. P. line being completed to Jubbulpore, and thereby connecting Bombay with the North-West Provinces by railway, your committee urged, in the interests of both the railway and the mercantile community of this place, an early consideration of the whole subject, with a view to the assimilation, as far as possible, of the G. I. P. rates to those charged on the East Indian line. In May last Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, had an interview with your committee, at which he was good enough to explain the reduction in rates which was then partially made, the larger reduction to be made in June, and the difficulties in the way of the G. I. P. Railway Company making further reductions. Members are of course now acquainted with the character of the reductions, which came into operation in June last—they are about a half below the through rates to Jubbulpore when the line was first opened; but even this reduction your committee consider will not enable Bombay merchants to compete on favourable terms with those of Calcutta for the markets above Allahabad. No further reductions, however, will for some time be made; and meantime the Chamber can only watch the course of trade, and press for further reductions when it is seen that those which have been made are insufficient to enable Bombay merchants to compete for a share of the trade of Northern India on something like fair terms with their brethren in Bengal.

At a general meeting of the members of the Chamber, held on the 11th April last, a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of the Chamber the rates on half-pressed and full-pressed cotton should be equalized as far as the interest of the railway would permit, leaving the trade to determine for itself the advantage or otherwise of pressing up-country. To this representation the agent replied that it would have due consideration when the cotton rates were revised.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

In April last your committee called the attention of the Director General of Indian Telegraphs to the bad working of the lines from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras. Cases were brought to the notice of your committee in which it was shown that not only had telegrams been taking 48 hours in transmission between Calcutta and Bombay, but that for two days running it was impossible to get telegrams sent on from Bombay either to Madras or Calcutta. In reply to the representations of your committee, it was admitted that the working of the abovementioned lines was very unsatisfactory, but the cause was mainly due to the heavy repairs then in progress on those lines, and that all irregularities would cease when the repairs were completed. This was, no doubt, the true explanation of the great irregularities so much complained of at the time; for the last four months no complaints have been made, and all the Indian lines seem at present to be in good working order.

The Director of Indian Telegraphs consulted your committee, through the late chairman (Mr. D. Graham), "whether the mercantile community of Bombay would appreciate the use of a through wire to such an extent as would give the Government a fair return for the cost and expense of working an extra and through wire to Calcutta, the capital cost of which would be 1,60,000 rupees." Your committee replied that a separate through wire to Calcutta would be hailed as a boon by the mercantile and banking community of Bombay, as it is clear from the delays and irregularities occurring so frequently on the present line it was altogether inadequate for the traffic daily offering, and they represented that in their opinion Government should supply what was necessary to make the Indian telegraphic service efficient without increasing the rates for the transmission of messages. Your committee were informed "that in no country in the world are telegrams transmitted at so low a rate as those of India, and that they entail an amount of loss of nearly a quarter-million sterling, which, if not made good by those who use and benefit by the telegraph, must be paid for by the general tax-payer."

It was, however, pointed out to the Director General that he had misunderstood the opinion your committee intended to convey, which was to the effect that as the Government of India had taken upon itself the construction and entire management of the Indian system of telegraphs, it thereby bound itself to see that its scheme worked with efficiency. It is, of course, a question for the Government of India to consider what should be the proper charge for messages, to compensate for the cost incurred in working the system at present in force, as well as for any additions supplementing the same, for the purpose of increasing its usefulness.

INCREASED MEANS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CEYLON.

The Colombo Chamber of Commerce, Ceylon, made a representation to the Director General of Indian Telegraphs on the necessity of increased telegraphic facilities between Ceylon and Bombay, on completion of the submarine line about to be laid between Singapore and Galle.

Your committee had pleasure in supporting this representation, as telegraphic communication between Bombay and Ceylon has long been in an unsatisfactory state. On this subject the Director General replied that "the completion of the second wire to Madras, in the beginning of April, had already relieved that line considerably, and should the cable extension be from Galle that line will be made strong enough for all demands that can be made upon it, but in all probability the cable will start from Madras, in which case the Galle line will be relieved of all the spasmodic heavy traffic now thrown upon it by the mails from China and Australia."

Your committee understand it has now been decided that the submarine cable is to be laid from Madras to Singapore instead of Galle, on the ground, as they have been informed, that the cable cannot be safely laid at Galle or any other convenient place in Ceylon.

CONCESSION OF PRIVILEGES OF PRECEDENCE TO REUTER'S TELEGRAMS BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

This subject was referred to in the report of our predecessors last year, and some further correspondence took place in reference to a resolution of the Government of India, communicated to the Chamber by the Government of Bombay.

In reference to this resolution, your committee expressed their regret that it did not carry out completely the principle contended for by the Chamber, namely, that a privilege of precedence should not be granted to any class of messages, whether for the press or otherwise, and that the rule of "first come, first served," be applied impartially to all. The Government of Bombay submitted a copy of the letter from the Chamber to the Government of India with a recommendation of the principle which it advocated, but the reply from the Government of India was to the effect that they declined to re-open the question, adhering to the decision which they came to in December last.

The question now is not of the same practical importance to the merchants of Bombay as when it was raised early last year. The opening of the direct line of telegraph to England *viâ* the Red Sea, in April last, has to a great extent superseded the use of the Indo-European line, by which alone the privileges referred to were given.

CHANGE IN THE DAY AND HOUR FOR THE DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE FAIR SEASON.

Towards the close of March last, the community of Bombay were surprised and annoyed by a change, rather suddenly made, in the time of departure of the English mail steamer, whereby it was appointed that the mail would be despatched on Sunday morning at 8 a.m., instead of Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m., as was previously the rule. The feeling of the community generally was greatly averse to the change, and a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was convened on the 11th April to consider the whole subject. Resolutions deprecating the change that had been made were passed unanimously at the meeting, and a memorial was sent to the Governor-General in Council by the Chamber, setting forth the reasons against a change which, while it gave annoyance and caused inconvenience to the mercantile community of Bombay, was of no special advantage to any other part of India. The Director General of the Post Office of India, Mr. Monteath, promptly explained to the Chamber, at considerable length, the reasons which led to the change. Your committee were unable to recognize these as in every respect satisfactory, but they expressed their hope to the Director General that by the month of September, when the monsoon alterations would cease, he would endeavour to make such arrangements as would permit of the former practice of despatching the mail steamer at 5 p.m. on Saturday being resumed. Your committee are glad to inform the members of the Chamber that there is every probability of this being accomplished at no distant date. From official correspondence on this subject recently forwarded for information, your committee have learned with satisfaction that the Director General of the Post Office of India has used every exertion to have the mail trains so timed on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines as to provide for the arrival of the mail in Bombay before or about noon, which would of course enable the mail steamer to be despatched on Saturday afternoon as formerly. An arrangement proposed at a recent conference of railway and other authorities at Allahabad, which would have had the effect of delaying the receipt of the mail in Bombay till 2 p.m., was opposed by Mr. Monteath, "as wholly out of the question," because it would not admit of an afternoon departure of the mail steamer, and would necessitate, what the Bombay community and the Bombay Government are strongly opposed to, a Sunday morning departure.

Your committee cannot doubt that the Government of India will speedily give effect to arrangements proposed by the Director General of the Post Office of India in the public interests, approved by Colonel Trevor and Mr. Conder, as representing the Government of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway, and only opposed, it appears, by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Bengal, whose "peculiar views," in supporting the obstructions offered to Mr. Monteath's arrangements by the East Indian line, it is to be hoped, will not be permitted to stand in the way of what is for the benefit of the whole of India.

REDUCTION OF THE TIME ALLOWED TO THE MAIL STEAMER IN THE MONSOON MONTHS.

Your committee represented to the Director General of the Post Office of India the expediency of reducing the time allowed to the mail steamer between Bombay and Suez during the monsoon months, from four days to two, as, from information submitted to the Chamber, it appeared that the passage of the mail steamers to Aden in the monsoon occupied on an average only 9½ days, and that, though the passage occasionally occupied between ten and eleven days, it was frequently accomplished in eight days and a half. From this it appeared to follow that the mail was despatched two days earlier than was necessary, and to gain two days in our correspondence with England was a matter of no small importance to the mercantile community, besides obviating the complaint made by passengers regarding the tedious character of the passage between Aden and Suez in the most trying season of the year, owing to a lower rate of speed in the Red Sea, to prevent arrival much before the contract time. The Director General recognized the reasonableness of the proposal, and said he would recommend it for the favourable consideration of the General Post Office, London; and Captain Henry, the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was good enough to communicate the views of your committee to his directors supported by his own recommendation.

In June last, however, we were informed by the Director General that, after a reference to H. M.'s Post Master General, he was informed that it was not in his power to make any reduction in the allowance of time. The Director General then caused a reference to be made to the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in the hope that they might be willing to concede what the postal authorities in England could not under the contract demand. The reply of the directors was to the effect that they were unable to curtail the allowance to the extent solicited, but that they would be ready, under certain conditions, to make a reduction of one day; and this will probably be arranged in the monsoon of 1871.

NIGHT MAIL TRAINS OVER THE GHAUTS.

Your committee called the attention of Government nearly a year ago to the inconvenient hours for business at which mails are closed for the South-Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway, and suggested that if a night mail train were run, as formerly, much of the present inconvenience would be obviated, and inquired whether there was any objection to this being done.

In reply your committee were informed that Government could not at present withdraw the order prohibiting the passage of passenger trains over the Ghauts during the night, and that it was not yet considered advisable to run the night mail, as formerly.

REDUCTION IN THE TIME ALLOWED FOR LANDING CARGO AFTER DATE OF INWARD ENTRY.

Shortly after the passing of Act XVII. of 1869, shortening the time for landing dutiable goods, the opinion of the Chamber was requested by Government on a notification which the Commissioner of Customs propose to issue on the subject, recommending that a period of 72 hours should be fixed for sailing vessels, exclusive of a Sunday or holidays, after the report of a ship, and 48 hours for steamers.

The proposal of the Commissioner was approved by your committee as fair in the interests of all parties concerned, and the notification was subsequently approved by Government and published in the *Government Gazette.*

The Commissioner remarked at the time that probably a longer period than that fixed in the notification would have been advisable "had not the Customs requirements been satisfied by the recent additions to its storage accommodation, by the inclusion of the late post office premises." From representations that have since been made to your committee, they have reason to think that a longer period may yet be advisable, as, notwithstanding the increase of accommodation mentioned by the Commissioner, cases have been brought to their notice which show that considerable hardship and additional expense are caused by the present system to those engaged in the work of clearing and landing cargo for the merchants.

Another question was raised by the Commissioner of Customs on the same occasion, viz., the alteration of the existing rules fixing the rate of wharfage fees. He proposed to alter the present rules from three to two days' grace for free goods, and from seven days to three for dutiable goods. To this proposal your committee said there were great objections, as, owing to the numerous hindrances of one kind or another in getting goods cleared, the time proposed was much too short, and the proposal, if carried into effect, would entail a tax on goods which would be a serious hardship on importers. The Commissioner waived the opinion he had expressed on the point in question, and agreed that the present arrangement should continue till the results of the notification referred to were seen, and when, if necessary, the matter might be considered at a future time in connection with the subject of Custom House accommodation.

OVERLOADING OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SUEZ.

The Superintendent of Marine, Captain Robinson, forwarded to your committee, for information and for such action as might be deemed necessary, copy of a telegram from the Salvage Association at Lloyd's to the effect that steamers were leaving Bombay for Suez dangerously overloaded and otherwise unfit, and inquiring whether steps could not be taken to prevent this risk to life and property.

In reply your committee stated that they had had brought to their notice a few cases of coals having been carried on the decks of steamers between Bombay and Suez during the fair season, but they had not heard of a case where cargo had been carried on deck

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

It was pointed out that one of the worst defects in the steamers that have been plying between Bombay and Suez, since the opening of the Suez Canal, is the small number of the crews, but the remedy for this must be found in England and other countries whence steamers come ; and your committee expressed their opinion that it was very desirable power should be vested in the Marine authorities to stop any ship or steamer leaving the port which they considered to be dangerously overladen, and that speedy action should be taken to secure such power.

SIGNING BILLS OF LADING BEFORE GOODS ARE SHIPPED.

On the disclosures in the Police Court in June last, of various descriptions of fraud perpetrated in connection with the cotton trade, your committee, in a public advertisement, called the attention of merchants and bankers to a fraudulent practice, which on several recent occasions had been resorted to, of inducing shipmasters to sign bills of lading for large quantities of cotton long before it had been shipped, and that when making advances on the security of shipping documents they should satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

It was pointed out to shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice they involved their owners in serious risk, and exposed themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution. Practices of a similar nature were reported to the Chamber in April 1866, and an announcement of the same character was made by the committee of management, which was reported at the time to have had a beneficial effect. It was with deep regret that your committee heard of this fraudulent practice making its appearance again, and it is to be hoped that the issue of a recent trial for fraud of this character may have the effect of preventing its recurrence.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE INCREASED INCOME-TAX.

At the special general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on the 11th April last, the subject of the increase of the rate of Income-tax, to three and one-eighth per cent., by an Act which had just been passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, was brought under consideration. There was a general expression of opinion against the expediency of the additional impost, and a resolution was unanimously passed empowering your committee to memorialize the Governor-General in Council for its remission.

A memorial, setting forth reasons against the increase in the rate of the tax and praying for its remission, was accordingly prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. In reply your committee were informed that "in so far as it bore upon the future administration of the country the Governor-General in Council would give it all due consideration, but the memorialists must be aware that a repeal of the Income-tax Act during the present year could not be contemplated by a Government in whose opinion the extreme financial necessities of the Empire imperatively demanded its imposition."

No official information was given to the public from April to August regarding the actuals of the financial year 1869-70, ending 31st March last, to throw light on the apprehension of deficit, on which the chief reason for an enhanced income-tax was based. Towards the end of August, however, the public were made aware, on the authority of Lord Mayo, from a statement made by H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords, that instead of a deficit there would be a surplus of from £100,000 to £200,000. In these circumstances your committee thought it their duty to call the attention of the Government of India to the altered state of the financial position of the country to what it was represented to be by the Finance Minister on the 2nd April, and urged, for this and other reasons, that the rate of income-tax should be reduced from three and one-eighth to one per cent. from the 1st October next. The letter of your committee was duly acknowledged, but not answered, the Government of India contenting itself by forwarding, for the information of the Chamber, copy of its reply to the Bengal Chamber, which had already appeared in the newspapers and the *Gazette of India*.

A public petition, praying for the remission or reduction of the income-tax, promoted by your committee, and signed by the principal merchants, bankers, lawyers, and other inhabitants of Bombay, was also transmitted for presentation to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, but to this no answer has yet been received.

REVISION OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Your committee represented to the Government of Bombay the propriety of a revision of the assessments for income-tax made under Act XVI. of 1870, in consequence of the great fall that had taken place in the price of our principal article of export, caused by the outbreak of war between France and Germany, and the very serious losses that were sustained in consequence by the mercantile community of this part of India, since the assessments were made.

Government, in reply, while regretting the existing state of affairs in Bombay, pointed out that the law did not admit of the proposal being adopted, even if there were not "other grave objections to it ;" and shortly afterwards Government forwarded to the Chamber copy of a telegram from the Government of India on this subject to the Madras Government, which was to the effect "that any revision of income-tax assessments, except under the circumstances provided for in section 37 of the Act, is illegal."

PESHAWAR FAIR.

Colonel T. R. Pollock, the Commissioner of Peshawar, transmitted to the Chamber two sets of samples of the goods that were on sale at the Peshawar fair held last November. These samples were shown at the Chamber office, and were examined by various members with much interest. The fair of last year, in the words of the Commissioner, "struggled into existence under almost every possible difficulty," but notwithstanding all drawbacks the sales amounted to about three lacs and twenty thousand rupees ; the principal article of trade was in dried fruits, and next came piece-goods and silk. The Commissioner, who is making great exertions to establish an entrepôt at Peshawar for the exchange of goods between the traders of India and those of Central Asia, sent to the Chamber copies of the broad sheets which he has issued, giving a programme of the fair for November next, in five languages, which your committee have had distributed amongst the native merchants here who are most interested in the trade of that part of India.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

At a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber held in February last, an address was voted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to Bombay. The address was duly presented at Parell, on the 12th March, the day after His Royal Highness's arrival, by the chairman, accompanied by the members of committee, and the secretary ; the address, together with the reply, will be found in the appendixes to this report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Papers of interest regarding the trade of Bombay with the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Aden, and on other subjects, will be found in the appendixes, but it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. As usual, many references have been made to your committee on questions connected with the trade and shipping usages of the port, which were carefully considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

FUNDS OF THE CHAMBER.

The treasurers to the Chamber, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, intimated to your committee that they wished to resign the office of treasurers at the close of their financial year, which ended on the 31st July, as they had for some time ceased to keep accounts of this character. Your committee, in accepting their resignation, conveyed to Messrs. W. Nicol and Company their sense of the valuable and disinterested services they had rendered to the Chamber, in discharging the duties of treasurers for nine years. The balance in the hands of the treasurers on the 1st of August last, Rs. 9,733-7-6, was paid into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, by your committee, to an account opened with it in the name of the Chamber.

The funds for the past year have been equal to the expenditure.

CONCLUSION.

Your committee, in conclusion, take the present opportunity of referring to some events of the past official year which are of public interest, and closely connected with the commercial prosperity of Bombay.

In the matter of railway progress on this side of India, the mercantile community have seen, with much satisfaction, the completion of the North-East line of the G. I. P. Railway, after the labours of twenty years, and the opening to Jubbulpore in March last, connecting thereby, through the medium of the East Indian line, Bombay and Calcutta by a continuous line of railway communication. Within the present month the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has notified the completion of arrangements for through booking with the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Oude and Rohilcund Railways, thus bringing Bombay in communication by railway with the North-West and Lahore. The South-Eastern line of the same company is also nearly finished, and it is expected that railway communication between Bombay and Madras will be completed (with the exception of the bridge across the Krishna) before next monsoon season.

The Veerumgaum extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, advocated by the Chamber on various occasions, has at length been sanctioned, and the works are now in progress. A scheme for a further extension, from the north side of the Saburmuttee to Wudwan, has been submitted by this company for the consideration of Government.

Your committee regret they are unable to report any progress in reference to the much-needed line of railway to connect Bombay, viâ Guzerat and Rajpootana, with the north of India. In December last, in reference to a representation on the subject from the Chamber, your committee were informed by Government "that they would not fail to inform the Chamber of Commerce of their view on the question of railway communication from Bombay to Delhi, &c., viâ Rajpootana, as soon as the subject had been fully considered ;" and this is the latest information they have on this important question.

The opening of the Suez Canal, in November last, connecting India and England by continuous water communication, has immensely increased the carrying traffic between the two countries by steamers, and has given an impetus to direct trade between Bombay and some of the leading countries of Europe, but without developing, thus far, any new features in the character of either the export or import trade of Bombay.

The completion of a through line of submarine telegraph (excepting the short land-line through Egypt) from Bombay to England, viâ Suez, has been everywhere hailed with satisfaction, and the members of this Chamber have special pleasure in seeing the completion of a work which they made attempts to promote when circumstances were unfavourable. The submarine telegraph has been in excellent order since the opening in April last, and no complaint of any kind in reference to its working has been brought to the notice of the Chamber.

The sad intelligence of the outbreak of war between two of the greatest nations of Europe burst upon Bombay, in the middle of July, like a thunder-clap ; its disastrous effect on the trade of this part of India was speedily seen in a rapid fall in the price of our principal article of export to the extent of nearly thirty per cent. There has been a slight recovery in price, but only to a small extent, and as France and Germany, the two countries in conflict, are next to England the principal consumers of Indian cotton, there is unfortunately little hope of improvement while the war lasts.

Your committee have now to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their support and ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them, and to offer their respectful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for the courtesy and consideration with which the representations of the Chamber have at all times been received.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

The CHAIRMAN then said—Gentlemen,—The report which I have now the honour to present to you on behalf of the committee contains a clear and concise record of their transactions during the past year. I have been on the committee only for a few months, but I believe it is in accordance with custom that I should briefly touch on a few of the most important matters in the report. There seem to me to be some subjects which should be matters for congratulation to those who are interested in the trade of Bombay and some which should be matters for condolence. It is a matter of congratulation that the through communication has been perfected between Calcutta and Bombay, and the political capital of the East thus brought into closer relations with the commercial capital of the West. Your committee have not been forgetful of your interests in endeavouring to arrange an equitable adjustment of the fares on the two railways. It is a matter for congratulation that direct submarine telegraphic communication has been established by English energy and capital between India and the mother-country, and the temporary suspension has only proved, by the chafing we have undergone and the impatience we have manifested under the infliction, how necessary the submarine cable is to our very existence. It is a matter of congratulation that the genius and energy and organizing power of a French engineer, who has been most fittingly decorated with the Star of India, have made the Indian Ocean merely a prolongation of the Mediterranean Sea, and, by turning trade almost into the channel in which it flowed during the supremacy of the Italian Republics, have brought all Southern Europe into close relations with our Indian Empire. It is a matter for congratulation that the representations which the Chamber made with regard to thé alteration of the time of departure of the English mail steamer have met with that consideration from Government which their own inherent reasonableness and the active intelligence of the Post Master General led us to expect. On the other hand, it is matter for condolence that a great European war has burst upon us with the suddenness of the earthquake or avalanche, and cast a deep shadow over the prosperity of Bombay. The two foremost Continental nations have turned their ploughshares into swords, are cultivating the arts of war instead of the arts of peace, and wasting the heaped up fruits of past industry in useless and unproductive expenditure. This deplorable war has again brought into prominence a great defect in Bombay commerce, viz., our entire dependence on one staple. Cotton verily is king in Bombay ; all our eggs are caried in one basket. You will therefore, gentlemen, be pleased to learn from the report that some efforts are being made to produce other commodities, such as fibres, silk, India rubber, and tobacco, to try and obviate our entire dependence on the fluctuations of one article of commerce. I regret to find, however, that the samples in many cases are so small that it is difficult to form a trustworthy estimate of the commercial value of the article. Another matter for condolence, gentlemen, is that the income tax still stands at 3⅛ per cent. This is a terrible hardship on all, but especially on the mercantile community, whose highly assessed profits have been turned into losses by the war, while no possibility exists of a revision of assessments. But this matter of the income tax is of far greater moment than as affecting the pockets of a body of merchants. It is injuriously affecting the Empire. Your committee lately made a further representation to Government praying for a reduction of the tax on the ground that the financial position had turned out more favourably than was anticipated when the tax was imposed, that the harvest prospects were hopeful, and that the tax was acting prejudicially on the interests of the people. To that representation the Supreme Government did not deign to give a reply, except to forward copy of an answer which they had given to some one else in reply to a somewhat similar letter on a kindred subject. I think, gentlemen, we had a right to expect more courteous treatment. I will not criticise the letter, which was not addressed to this Chamber ; the Bengal Chamber has proved itself quite able to grapple with the document. This income tax is working very evil results. I know that those high in authority pooh-pooh the idea of alienating the loyalty of the non-official European class, and say that if real danger, such as a mutiny, arose, that class would assist Government in every way and would be ranged on the side of order. Gentlemen, if any such disaster arose, which God forbid, I too know that we should be on the right side, that is, that we should be true to ourselves and to our country, regardless of the official channel through which the executive happened to be carried on. But the folly of the financial policy of our present Chancellor consists in alienating the sympathy, the interest, and the co-operation of the non-official European, and the better classes of the native, communities from the Government in easy-going, peaceful times. The relations between the Supreme Government and its subjects are undergoing a change. Instead of sympathy there exists apathy, which may develope into antipathy ; instead of interest there is indifference, which may degenerate into disaffection ; instead of lively, active co-operation there is sullen, passive separation, which may result in keen strenuous opposition. And for what reason ? To facilitate a spendthrift policy. I do not say that in the administration of State revenues income should be the measure of expenditure ; but I consider that the duty of a Government is first to determine what expenditure is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Government and securing the safety of the country, and revenue to that extent must be raised at whatever cost. India yields that amount without grudge or complaint on the part of the tax-payers, and a margin of several millions in addition which is fairly available for what I should call extra expenditure, such as irrigation works, railways, or luxurious barracks, or for payment of interest on loans borrowed for such purposes if it is deemed expedient to construct the works more rapidly than the surplus income allows. The measure of such extra expenditure should be the amount of revenue over and above necessary expenditure which is procurable without oppression or undue hardship to any class of the taxed. But this reasoning does not suit the Government of India. Gentlemen, a spendthrift reasons thus—"After my ordinary household expenditure is provided for, I have a clear £1,000 a-year. I can afford on that to take a moor, I'll take a moor : I can keep a team on £1,000 a-year, I'll keep a team ; a man with £1,000 a-year clear is justified in keeping a yacht, therefore I'll keep a yacht." He therefore indulges all three tastes, forgetful that his income justifies the indulgence of any one taste, but not of all three simultaneously. Just so does the Government of India reason. We have a margin over necessary expenditure which would justify the construction of barracks, therefore we will build barracks, and so on as to irrigation works and other public works. The available margin would justify the construction of one or other class, but not of all simultaneously ; but dazzled by the fallacy of the spendthrift they indulge in all, and then have to grind the face of the taxpayer on the nether millstone to eke out the revenue necessary for the gratification of their expensive tastes. My own belief is that by the policy of the present Finance Minister India has been retarded fully five years on her onward march of civilization and material development. Your committee also prepared a short petition for general signature praying for a reduction of the income tax, which was in a few days signed by upwards of 500 Europeans engaged in legal, medical, commercial, engineering, and industrial pursuits. The substance of the petition was, "Out of thine own mouth do I condemn thee, thou Finance Minister." Another point in the report will be considered by most of us as a matter for congratulation, by a few as matter for condolence—I mean the rejection by Lord Mayo's Government of the Cotton Frauds Bill. I see that our Governor detected some oversights in the letter of the Supreme Government, but it struck me that His Excellency made mountains of molehills, and left the weightier arguments untouched. I am not going to bring up the old question again. My opinion, as many of you know, is that the principle of the Cotton Frauds Act is bad, its machinery is worse, but worst of all is the absence of any good results from a heavy expenditure wrung from exports, more than 50 per cent. of which are produced beyond the operation, or inoperation, of the Act. By your leave I will read an extract from a letter written by myself to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, to whom we owe so much for improved cotton culture, for information and statistics obtained in time to be useful, and on which we can rely, thus contrasting very favourably with the Bombay department's efforts. The extract suggests a different principle as the foundation of a Cotton Improvement Act, and I hope members will now or hereafter discuss the question, as their opinion is desired on the point by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who sent me the extract for that purpose :—

"This rapid development of up-country pressing leads me to bring forward what has always been rather a hobby of mine, and was a plan at one time advocated by my brother, viz., that if Government is to interfere it should be not as a deterrent, but as an encouraging power, and in this way. There should be Government inspectors at the up-country marts possessing a good knowledge of cotton, or let us say now at the up-country presses, whose duty it would be to classify and mark accordingly, say as first, second, or third rate quality, whatever cotton might be voluntarily submitted to them for that purpose. The great objection to such a plan previously was that the dokras with marks affixed would be used again, that the gunnies would be changed after inspection, &c.

"But if the marks are put upon full pressed bales the above difficulty vanishes. The tare is not taken off till it reaches the mill in Lancashire. The advantages of the system are that Government does not interfere unless its officers are asked to do so, that cotton bearing stamp No. 1 would be bought here with confidence by Europeans, and a longer price paid for it ; that thus you bring into play the strong motive of self interest on the part of the native, when he finds that the production of good cotton is at once more remunerative ; that the absence of such stamp would of itself be a condemnation ; and that thus roguery would be discouraged when it was found not to pay.

"It may be objected that the mark might be imitated but I don't fear this. Natives would be very chary of forging the Sircar's marks, and the punishment of such an offence would of course be very heavy. I believe that in this system will be found the germ of a really useful Cotton Improvement Act, and that the results of its introduction would be an almost immediate raising of the standard of quality. You hold out a tangible and appreciable inducement for improvement."

The principle is that of leading men up to virtue by inducements, instead of trying to frighten them from evil doing by the sham terrors of the law. So much for the labours of the past year. Looking forward to the work of the new committee, I can see that they will have plenty of subjects to occupy their attention. There will be Mr. Fitzjames Stephens' new Bankruptcy Act. It has not yet appeared, but will, I fancy, be founded on the new English Act. I had intended to point out the changes introduced in England, but I have already taken up so much of your time that I shall merely refer you to the *Economist* of 11th December 1869, where you will find a most interesting article on the subject. There will probably also be the question of State connection with the Presidency banks. With the quarrels between Government and shareholders the Chamber has nothing to do, but it is undoubtedly for the advantage of the mercantile community that the existing virtual monopoly be abolished, and each Presidency bank be left free to establish agencies wherever it may think it profitable to do so. The subject which will occupy the most attention on the part of the new committee will be the formation of the new Harbour Trust, and the mode of administration by the State of its recently acquired property on the Harbour side. I am glad the transfer has taken place, because I always regarded the concession as a mistake in the public interest. At the same time the secretaries of the late company managed its affairs so well that I am a little afraid of the result of the transfer at starting. The Government of Bombay have brought in a bill legalising the levy of fees, &c., on the bunders in their possession. I believe such an Act was necessary, but I would advise this Chamber to watch very closely the exercise of the large powers conferred by the Act. The speech of the introducer in the Council is ominous of evil, and foreshadows an intention to impose very heavy burdens upon trade. Colonel Kennedy said that it was intended "to raise fees for the payment of establishment and maintenance of works, and also for the payment of interest on the capital which might have to be expended for the requirements of the property or the improvement of it. It was also proposed so to raise fees that in the course of time the capital debt might be extinguished and the trade of the port might be entirely free." Now, gentlemen, it would be wrong to anticipate that Government will vex and harass trade with burdens ; but, from what I have heard, I recommend this Chamber to watch very jealously the exercise of the power to levy fees, &c., on the bunders. As to the fees necessary for carrying on the management of the existing bunders bought from the Elphinstone Company, there need be no increase in the fees. The company paid a dividend of 3 per cent. on 160 lakhs, which equals 5 per cent. on 100 lakhs. Deducting the cost of the 60 acres reclaimed for the railway company, 100 lakhs is about the amount on which the Bombay Government will have to pay interest at about 4½ per cent. Expenses of management and supervision should certainly not be greater under Government than under the company. The interest on the purchase-money, so far as it belongs to the railway land, is of course defrayed out of imperial revenues, the Imperial Government being bound by the Act to provide land for railway purposes. One of our great objections to the concession to the company was that, by the bargain, the trade of Bombay, out of which the company must recoup itself for outlay, would be mulcted to find land for railway purposes, and one reason for the purchase by the Imperial Government was no doubt to remove this injustice. Then to carry on the Dock Estate, Government must either borrow further, or sell parts of the Land Estate, as the company would have done. There is no reason in the interests of the public why the Land Estate, as it was called, should be in the possession of Government. But, gentlemen, I am anticipating a discussion that is sure to arise soon in the natural course of events when the new Harbour Trust Bill is introduced. I hope when the discussion comes on, that full details of the outlay from imperial revenues on the improvement and conservation of the Hoogley will be forthcoming from Calcutta. I beg to present the report with a hope that the gentleman who performs this duty next year may do so in the midst of a brighter state of things than at present prevails in the trade of Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Dods, of Messrs. Hutchison, Dods, and Co., proposed—"That the report of the Committee be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the document therein referred to."

Mr. Clay, of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., seconded the motion.

The Chairman said that before putting the motion to the meeting, he might remark that if there was any topic which he had omitted to mention he would be glad to have it referred to, or if there was anything in his remarks which called for discussion he hoped the members would express their views now.

Mr. Christian said it appeared to him that the bill for the levy of fees on bunders and landing places had been introduced by the Bombay Government to make the Elphinstone property pay. Hitherto the Custom House bunder had been free ; and it seemed to him that the Government of Bombay wished the merchants to pay a duty upon a bunder which had hitherto been free in order to make the Government of India good humoured in connection with the late purchase of the Elphinstone property, which in his opinion was a very bad one. The Chamber, in his opinion, should take some steps to protest against such a thing.

The Chairman said the difficulty in regard to that was that this was only a bill to legalise the collection of fees on bunders. No particulars were given, and they could hardly anticipate that Government would act harshly. They must wait and watch carefully the exercise of the powers conferred by the bill. But as the bill stood it was only a measure legalising what had been done on the Elphinstone bunder for years, and it had only been introduced on account of some technical objection having been taken that the Government had no power to levy fees. They could all have their own idea of what was beyond the measure, but as far as it went it was only a bill to legalise the levy of fees.

Mr. Christian said that at all events he thought the committee should keep a sharp eye on the bill.

The Chairman said he certainly thought so.

Mr. Dod's motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., proposed—"That the members of the retiring committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

Mr. J. Macalister, of Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. W. Christian, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., proposed—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee for the ensuing year :—

"Mr. A. D. Grant, Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Chairman.

"Mr. W. G. Hall, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Deputy Chairman.

"Mr. C. Douglas, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; Mr. J. K. Bythell, Messrs. Gaddum and Co. ; Mr. T. Wilson, Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co. ; Mr. W. Lang, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., Captain G. F. Henry, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company."

Mr. R. MacIver, of Messrs. Wallace and Company, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that was all the business, but he would be very glad if any one brought forward any topic for discussion at such a favourable time, when there was a good meeting.

Apparently no one wished to address any remarks to the meeting, which accordingly adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AN army of rats has appeared in Sind to finish up what odds and ends of vegetation the locusts may have overlooked. This is worse than even the plight of France, which, after being eaten up by the French, has to afford sustenance to the Prussians—for the rats in Sind do not give the ryots "receipts" for the victuals consumed.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 4.

THE fear of famine in Orissa seems to be now dispelled. A report on the state of crops in that division, published as a supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, gives particulars of the late falls of rain which appear to have done much good and to have allayed the popular apprehensions of scarcity. A fair amount has fallen in Cuttack and Pooree, and quite enough in Balasore. Arrangements have been made with the executive engineers of the Mahanuddy and Pooree Divisions for supplying temporary cuttings and sluices, so as to admit floodwater when practicable and safe. Water has been supplied freely, as far as existing appliances permit, from the canals.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 4.

SIR WM. GREY.—Rumours and surmises are still current as to the intentions of the Lieutenant-Governor, or of other people's desires respecting him. One thing may, we think, be safely said of Sir William Grey. He knows his own mind, and having expressed his intention to retire early next year, we have little doubt about his doing so. There are many who would be glad to hear that he had agreed to complete his term of office, and, perhaps, this wish is the parent of the assumed intentions, which have intimated a prolongation of Sir William's service. There is, however, excellent grounds for the opinion that the probabilities of a more lengthened service on the part of His Honor, in his present post, are exceedingly small.—*Indian Daily News*.

A SUM of ten rupees has been sanctioned for expenditure at the Medical College, Calcutta, in inducing people to take newly vaccinated babies for the inspection and instruction of the medical class. We presume it will be spent in lollipops. Our only doubt is, will the Budget bear it ? Mr. Chapman or Mr. Westland should look to this. Every little unadvised increase of charge tends to disturb that equilibrium of the finances which it is the object of this department uncompromisingly to preserve ! That would do for para. one of the resolution. Then might follow an elaborate statistical analysis of *mithais*, and the probable consumption per infant, and finally (for it is desirable to extend to knowledge of vaccination), a sum of rupees seven, annas three, might be passed, provided it can be met from savings in the Medical Budget, and subject to report at the end of the year. We are nothing if not economical.—*Pioneer*.

DR. C. FABRE TONNERRE (bless him !) has reported that the tobacco raised by the Maharajah of Burdwan from James River Virginia seed is "a most superior article" and "equal to the best Cavendish tobacco imported from America." We trust that His Highness will continue—as he promised—his interesting experiments "on a more extensive scale," and that he will persuade his ryots to attempt the cultivation. Dr. Fabre Tonnerre gives, moreover, a few practical hints as to the preparation of the leaf which, from their extreme simplicity, must recommend this plant to the poorest and laziest ryot in India as a suitable object for his attention. They may be comprehensively stated as follows :—Pick the leaves when turning yellow and dry them on a roofed machan. This does not, to us, seem an intricate operation, and, if the introduction of sensible tobacco will expel the medicated compound which towards evening can be discerned by the least inquisitive nose in every corner of native existence, the Maharajah of Burdwan deserves—at least—a Humane Society's Medal.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 4.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 10.)

THE sombre figure of Napoleon III., for twenty-one years ruler, and for nineteen years Emperor, of the French, will always seem to have been at once one of the most curious caprices of the historical fortune of France, and one of the most striking illustrations of the immutability of the law of strict political retribution. That after two attempts on the throne of France, one of them—the Boulogne attempt with the tame eagle—theatrical to the most ludicrous degree, he should have actually succeeded in obtaining the suffrages of the people, and gaining for himself a real chance of seizing the power he so long coveted, seems strange enough. But that, after such antecedents, he should have succeeded *per fas aut nefas* in governing France for twenty-one years with some repute in Europe, without any absolute disgrace, and then have thrown away his power, if not in quite so fanciful and conceited a fashion, yet in no less theatrical a fashion than that in which he attempted to gain it, is even stranger, because it furnishes one of those curious little bits of complete historical symmetry between the commencement and the close of a great political career, which is much more common in fiction than in actual life. In 1843, when Louis Napoleon was imprisoned at Ham, he published some striking remarks on the government of Louis Philippe, which contained the following sentences :—"Some years ago, there was in the United States a man called Sampatck, who went into the following trade : he constructed, with a great deal of art, a scaffolding above the falls of Niagara, and after having raised a heavy contribution from the immense crowd assembled from the whole neighbourhood to see him, he mounted majestically to his platform, and then threw himself headlong into the boiling waves at the foot of the cataract. He repeated this perilous experiment several times, till at last he was swallowed up by a whirlpool. Alas ! there are some Governments whose appearances on the scene of the world are in every respect analogous to that of the American juggler : their history is summed up in these words,—'fearful scaffolding, terrible fall !' On a few stakes planted in the ground, they raise a shapeless building, composed of fragments and bits borrowed from the ruins of the past ; and when their task is finished, their bastard building, as without utility as it is without foundations, has only served to throw them headlong from a greater height into the abyss. What this amounts to is that *raising a scaffolding* is not *building*. To appeal to the vulgar passions of the mob is not to govern. One cannot build solidly except upon the rock." Surely these words must now come back to the ex-Emperor as a curiously accurate prediction of his own great feat. He did, at great pains and with much ostentation, erect a scaffolding out of fragments of the ruins of the past—his uncle's past,—which has served but for the same purpose as that described by him,—to furnish him with an artificial elevation from which to cast himself headlong into the gulf beneath.

Indeed, to none of the recent unstable governments of France has Louis Napoleon's parable applied with greater force than to his own. There has always been something of the juggler about his otherwise sombre and sedate impersonation of the Imperial character. From the descent on Strasbourg to the telegram about poor little Louis's "baptism of fire," there has been visible at regular intervals in the ex-Emperor's writings and actions a certain amount not merely of theatricality, but of ill-judged and ridiculous theatricality,—that sort of theatricality which arises not from social vanity, which is often very telling, but from the indulgence of moody and solitary reverie. The laboured rhodomontade which he addressed, from his prison at Ham, "to the Manes of the Emperor," on occasion of the removal of Buonaparte's remains from St. Helena to Paris, is a very fair illustration of the purely intellectual side of this deep flaw in Louis Napoleon's mind. That any able man should have written such high-flown nonsense in the belief that it would identify him in the popular mind with his uncle, we do not in the least believe. The rhapsody was written, we are persuaded, not out of contempt for vulgar minds which it was intended to please, but out of the unsound superstition in Louis Napoleon's own understanding. He cried out to the Manes of the Emperor,—"The people have renounced your gospel, your ideas, your glory, your blood ; when I have spoken to them of your cause, they have said to me, 'We do not understand it.' Let them say, let them do, what they will. What matter to the mounting chariot the grains of sand which fall under the wheels ? They have vainly said that you were a meteor which left no trace behind ; they have vainly denied you political glory ; they will not disinherit us of its fruits. Sire ! the 15th December is a great day for France and for me. From the midst of your sumptuous cortége, disdaining the homage of some, you have cast a single glance on my sombre dwelling-place, and remembering the caresses which you heaped upon my infancy, you have said—'Friend, thou sufferest for me ! I am satisfied with thee.'" That is not the sort of thing written to dazzle the fancy of a mob. It is the sort of thing which occurs to a man apt to indulge moody reveries of the subtle affinities which connect him with a great creative mind, whose career he hopes, or at least eagerly wishes, to imitate. Like the Imperial get-up at Strasbourg, so ill-sustained by Louis Napoleon's actual demeanour when introduced to the troops there,—like the tame eagle at Boulogne,—like many profoundly superstitious references to 'destiny' throughout his writings, this rhapsody shows a trace of spurious metal in the ex-Emperor's mind, which is not assumed for popular purposes, but is ingrained and inherent. The prisoner at Ham was, like all solitary persons, deprived of the aid of that implicit social criticism on his own most marked thoughts which living in the world of itself insures, and therefore his writings then had much more of this extatic Bonapartism about them than his speeches or actions have since shown. But you can see the same kind of fixed and dreamy enthusiasm about his idea of raising up in Mexico an empire of the "Latin race" to balance the Teutonism of the United States, no less than in those dreams of destiny which have from time to time driven his slow and hesitating judgment into mad projects, like the Boulogne descent, and, let us add, the ill-prepared or unprepared invasion of Prussia.

The special characteristic of the ex-Emperor's policy has been the constant balancing between long-headed caution and a craving for brilliant effects. At first he was very prudent. The war against Russia, which brought him into such close alliance with England, was a by no means dangerous stroke of tentative foreign policy ; indeed, that such a Power as England joined him in it showed how comparatively safe for a war policy, it was. But his next attempt, the liberation of Italy, far more original, far more really grand in conception—the only act, indeed, of his reign on which he can now count for anything like the deliberate praise of posterity—was far more dangerous ; and this he himself knew, staying himself in mid career, lest he should either incur a change of fortune, or by succeeding too completely give Italy more than he desired or intended. Indeed, he soon found that the main idea of his policy was one far too potent over the minds of nations to admit of being applied just as far as he wished, and no farther ; and the aim of the rest of his reign was to attenuate what he had done, strenuously supporting Rome against Italy. His next great conception, the foundation of a Franco-Spanish Empire in America, to balance the influence of the United States, was a failure on a great scale,—an experiment not even founded like his Italian experiment, on any sound knowledge of the force actually at work. Perhaps it was this sense of half-failure in Italy, and complete failure in Mexico, to gain any profit by his attempt to build up kingdoms founded on the same principle, which induced him to attempt in the case of Germany the opposite task—much more welcome to the counsellors he was most accustomed to listen to—of splintering in pieces a new Empire of this kind in the very moment of its crystallization. There, again, we probably see the capricious weight accorded by Louis Napoleon to his own subjective impression that he was dreaming a dream of destiny, and not merely indulging his own political fancy. He saw himself breaking up and overrunning Germany as his uncle had done before him, and he took no real pains to gauge the solidity of the rock against which he has dashed his already decaying power to pieces.

For, naturally enough, while he has dreamt these brilliant dreams of external glory, he has given himself a comparative holiday in the much harder task of driving deep the foundations of his power in the hearts of the people of France. "On a few stakes planted in the ground, he raised a formless building composed of bits and fragments of the ruin of the past," and never till within the last eight months did he ever appear to attempt seriously the laying of deeper foundations and then he found the task so difficult and disgusting that he quickly abandoned it for a dazzling stoke of foreign policy. In regard to the external comfort of the people, indeed,—in relation to roads, commerce, and free production,—the Emperor really did a good deal to make his people more prosperous. But beyond this he never got. Trusting as he did in universal suffrage, he never liked to educate the voters, lest they should cease to be dazzled by the Empire. The free Press shook his power, and he never permitted it till it seemed even more dangerous to curb it. The only creative principle of his mind as a ruler was its dreamy imaginativeness, and this he was far too cautious to apply except in foreign policy. For all experiments in developing the confidence of the educated classes at home he was too prudent. Hence the eighteen years of his rule were utterly sterile in home policy, except in relation to the development of the physical resources of France. All his tentative audacity was reserved for his foreign policy, and as that was not on the whole, successful,—certainly not flattering to the vanity of France in its general results,—he never succeeded in gaining for the Empire the affection of the people, except so far as it was gained at once by the superstitious reverence felt for his name. In one of his curious political reveries he once wrote :—"No one can escape his destiny. Every government condemned to perish, perishes by the very means which it employs to save itself. Espartero believed that he should strengthen his power by the bombardment of Barcelona, and he only sapped its foundations. The Conservatives believed that by erecting the fortifications of Paris they should establish for ever their doctrine of peace at any price ; but they only imitated those kings of Egypt who raised immense tombs in their life-time,—monuments so colossal for men so little that they buried in their immense wombs, as well as the body, the very name of the founder." What can better describe the ex-Emperor's own fate ? His Government, "condemned to perish," has perished "by the very means it employed to save itself." He took credit to the Empire for its army, and by the weakness of the Army the Empire has perished. He sought to save his foreign policy from the reproach that it had raised up great rivals to France, by crushing Germany to fragments and the attempt has ground his own twenty-one years work to powder, and fearfully endangered the very independence of his realm. Certainly none of the unstable French Governments which he described as raising ostentatiously a temporary scaffolding only for the sake of leaping from it into the abyss, ever took that leap with so strange an unconsciousness of the fatal whirlpools beneath, as he who is now, for the third time in his life, a political prisoner, and for the fourth time an exile from his native land. It is melancholy that a man who has spent two-thirds of his life in dreaming of power, and one-third in the exercise of it, should have to spend the remainder in regretting that he carefully made all the mistakes which he had before his own accession so bitterly ridiculed others for perpetrating.

THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has received the following sums in account with the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Franco-Prussian War :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
J Colebrook	10	0	0
J F Moir	50	0	0
H Prentis	100	0	0
N N	100	0	0
W S Hatch	20	0	0
Wm Thom	50	0	0
J P Leith	50	0	0
J A Forbes	50	0	0
Colonel Fuller	10	0	0
H E Jacomb	50	0	0
Sir M R Westropp	100	0	0
F C Marval	50	0	0
Officers in H. M's 22nd Regt. N.I.	53	0	0
E N	50	0	0
Major D B Young	30	0	0
W Salmon	50	0	0
Finlay, Clark & Co	100	0	0
Wallace & Co	100	0	0
Graham & Co	100	0	0
Framjee Sands & Co	100	0	0
Lyon & Co	100	0	0
C E Fox	30	0	0
C M Keir	30	0	0
H Manisty	50	0	0
Ferguson	50	0	0
E T Leith	50	0	0
Peel, Cassels & Co	100	0	0
A Gerrard	20	0	0
C W Robertson	20	0	0
E H	10	0	0
Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers of the 21st N.I.	50	0	0
Captain J G T Griffith	10	0	0
Lieut. F H Jackson	20	0	0
Gaddum & Co	100	0	0
Employés of the Perseverance Printing Press	18	8	9
G L F Connell	10	0	0
C H Reynolds	30	0	0
Beyts	25	0	0
Dossabhoy Framji	25	0	0
Archibald Bennie	10	0	0
James Robertson	10	0	0
Three Offertories at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday 18th Sept.	329	14	6
T F Punnett	50	0	0
C J Mayhew	20	0	0
A R Scoble, the Hon	50	0	0
Charles Farran	30	0	0
M Starling	20	0	0
J P Green, the Hon	30	0	0
G Atkinson	50	0	0
Alex. De Rozario	20	0	0
S M McCulloch	50	0	0
H Gamble	50	0	0
G W Terry	20	0	0
W Nicol	50	0	0
W G Hall	50	0	0
Capt Reeves	10	0	0
Lieut Gerard	5	0	0
Lieut Heath	2	0	0
R A Dallas	50	0	0
Capt. J R Goodfellow	25	0	0
F Lloyd, Hon	50	0	0
J A G Duff	100	0	0
Major W C Parr	100	0	0
Major General G Malcolm	50	0	0
C D Bentley	20	0	0
J M Campbell	25	0	0
C Peile	50	0	0
Z Hykoop	5	0	0
Major Battye	20	0	0
W Cooper	50	0	0
John Marshall	50	0	0
Col A Y Sinclair, and non-commissioned officers of 26th Regt N I, Baroda	50	0	0
J H Lane	20	0	0
An Artillery Officer	25	0	0
Edward D Stead	25	0	0
W Ramsay	50	0	0
C D	50	0	0
John Macpherson	50	0	0
Offertory at Tannah on the 25th Sept	53	8	0
Dr W G Hunter	50	0	0
F S Leathes	50	0	0
Narayen Wasudevjee	50	0	0
Miss de Souza	10	0	0
Mrs L De Ga	20	0	0
A Langley	50	0	0
Kessowjee Naik	50	0	0
C F Farran	30	0	0
Geo Aitken	50	0	0
J C Westmacott	20	0	0
Officers of the 21st Regt N I	125	0	0
Cowasjee Merwanjee Hattydaroo	45	0	0
J M Sleater	50	0	0
Proceeds of sale of War Maps per Major Stanley Edwardes	12	0	0
Lancelot Fletcher	30	0	0
S F Boomgardt	20	0	0
Captain Maxwell, of the ship Calcutta	30	0	0
J D F	30	0	0
F Blackmore	50	0	0
H A W Bishop	50	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel J F Lister	25	0	0
C P Cooper	30	0	0
J S Lynch	50	0	0
W Loudon	25	0	0
F F Lidderdale	50	0	0
R L Crawford	20	0	0
Jos. Fry	10	0	0
John Greenwood	15	0	0
Capt. H Van Heythuysen	20	0	0
Captain W Manson	80	0	0
Colonel J C Henry	20	0	0
Bombay Native Insurance Co.	100	0	0
H E Winter, C E, Tanna	95	0	0
A Dick Cunnyngham	10	0	0
S McCulloch	50	0	0
R S S, Poona Club	10	0	0
J H Price	10	0	0
Henry Day	10	0	0
John Lumsdaine	10	0	0
J J Melliss	10	0	0
A G F Hogg	10	0	0
D J Anderson	15	0	0
W J Beaviside	10	0	0
W H Crowe	10	0	0
W A Bridge	10	0	0
H Trother	10	0	0
Capt. Moncton	10	0	0
A Echalay	10	0	0
	10	0	0
K M Chatfield	20	0	0
David Sassoon & Co	200	0	0
H E Jacomb	50	0	0

A MAD THEORY.

THE *Liberté* consoles itself with the following pleasing theory :—

"The morning papers announce that the King of Prussia has gone mad. That is no news ; but it is a fact. If the King of Prussia had not been a madman, needing a straight waistcoat, would he have committed so gross an act of madness against France ? Is it not to France that he is indebted for having been admitted among the great Powers of Europe ? Is it not to France that he is indebted for having been able in 1866 to rectify his frontier, to seize upon Hanover, Nassau, Hesse, Schleswig, Kiel, and Frankfort, and the military control of all Germany ? If the King of Prussia was not a raving madman would he incur the risk of losing in 1870, by the chances of a single battle, all that he had so luckily won in 1866, thanks to the good-natured neutrality of France and the decisive co-operation of Italy ? If the King of Prussia was not a raving madman would he have provoked between France and Germany animosities which the victory of France even will be inadequate to extinguish ? If the King of Prussia were not a raving madman, how is it that ever since the victory of Sadowa he has not understood he ought not to have omitted any opportunity of forming with France, which had become his natural and necessary ally, an indissoluble union ? and, in short, aspiring with reason to become a great power in future, Prussia had but one threatening rivalry to dread —that of Russia. To obtain this object she required one ally—France. If the King of Prussia were not a raving madman, how is it he had not considered the importance of the aid which in future he could obtain without risk from a union with France ? What would it have cost him ? Only the equal division of the Rhine throughout its course from Basle to the sea, which would have been worth to him the port of Trieste and his portion of Holland. If the King of Prussia were not a raving madman, would he, for the empty satisfaction of seeing one of the lieutenants of his army ascend the throne of Charles V. have broken a union which was making France and Prussia the two arbiters of the new European equilibrium ? With that equilibrium the peace of Europe was founded on a solid basis. With that equilibrium, to employ an expression used by our predecessor, M. Emile de Girardin, Europe might have been *zollvereined*. When a Sovereign thus drops the substance for the shadow, when he hazards the future of his country for the most uncertain, and at the same time most dangerous ideas, if he is not mad he is drunk."

TIGHT BOOTS AND WEAK EYES.

THERE is something after all in the notion and belief of our old lady friends that tight boots produce weak eyes. Since the new-fashioned boot made for and worn by ladies has come into use, we have been consulted in various instances for a weakness of vision and a stiffness about the ocular apparatus which we found at first difficulty in accounting for, since we were unable to detect any abnormal condition of the eye to cause this disordered vision, or to trace any constitutional disturbance likely to provoke functional phenomena. A mother, wise in her generation, given to bestowing roses to Harpocrates, the Egyptian God of Silence, asked us if the tight boots worn by her daughter might not produce the distressing symptoms of *asthenopia* complained of. To this we assented, and upon the tight boots being dispensed with, discovered that the cause of the mischief must have been removed, for the injurious effect upon the eyes ceased—*sublatur causa tollitur effectus*. However disposed our fashionable ladies may be to wear the high-built, conical-shaped heeled-boot of the period, with narrow toes and light top soles, which throws the foot so prominently forward, and tends to compress it in a space which the bootcloser narrowly limits, and however anxious they may be to imitate the Lady Hester Stanhope, whose foot, it is stated, betrayed a royal race, for water flowed beneath the instep, this we may tell them, in the hour of splendour and fashion, that the localised pain suffered from compression of the foot so patiently endured in the self-sacrifice to outward show, are nothing compared to other symptoms which endue and persistent pressure provokes, and which may be readily recognised in the unsteady, bashful look about the eyes, the perpetual winking of the lids, and the contracted brow, so pathogomic of approaching weakness of sight—the *asthenopia* of the oculist ; while we must remind them Propertius has written *oculi sunt in amore duces*, and we now teach them that, at the expense of a neat foot, they must not injure their eyesight.—*Medical Press*.

THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION AT KIEL

AN eye-witness of this disaster has written a description of the scene :—

"Yesterday (August 11), at 12 o'clock, mid-day, I went on board the Elbe, a small steamer, detached, to witness how our people lay the torpedoes. Three cables' length from the stand lies a powder-barge, with 8,000 lbs. of powder on board. The torpedoes were charged upon it. The Elbe ranged herself alongside. On the barge's deck lay 14 loaded torpedoes. The long-boat, which had followed us, and which carried 14 hands, laid herself along the other side of the barge and commenced shipping the torpedoes. After taking three of them on board they were to start in order to sink them. I leaned upon the boiler of the steam-boat and watched them at work, not without a secret shudder at the carelessness with which the sailors handled the hellish machines. There they lay in a row, shining in the sun, lacquered iron-boilers ; upon each glistened a great white T. Involuntarily I thought to myself that must stand for 'Tod'—Death. Two torpedoes were deposited in the long-boat ; the anchor was being raised. There rang out a fearful detonation ; our eyes and faces were smothered with a hot volume. I felt a heavy stroke on the left shoulder—I knew not what had happened. I freed my eyesight and looked round. I was standing in a rain of falling timber, iron, flesh, and splinters of bone—then all was quiet. Shuddering, I rubbed my face ; it was covered with fragments of flesh, so were my clothes ; my cap was sprinkled with them. On the deck of the Elbe lay countless specks of flesh and bone splinterings ; alongside, burning pieces of wood and clothing. The deck of the powder barge was in like case. Instantly we put out the fire burning upon it and looked further round. The long-boat had vanished, and with her seven men ; three others lay sorely wounded on the barge, one with fractured leg and mangled features, another with shattered spine, several others bleeding from numerous wounds. Some were swimming in the water. What could be saved was saved, and the wounded brought on board the Elbe. The seven in the long-boat were literally torn to atoms. The two vessels were strewed with minute fragments of their bodies. The funnel of the Elbe had two holes, and the interior of the fore-cabin was almost demolished. From the powder barge pieces of planking were torn away. Had the 8,000 lbs. of powder but exploded, no boat, no trace of living soul would have remained. Have you any conception of our contract torpedoes ? They consist of a torpedo iron-vessel charged with 100 lbs. of powder, which, by means of iron-bands, is fastened to an umbrella-shaped anchor. The fuse and lead piping are filled with priming ; the torpedo swims in the middle of an air-filled space, some ten feet below the surface of the water, and so soon as a ship disturbs and strikes it the charge explodes. The torpedoes lie so thick together and in so many directions across the haven that no ship can pass uninjured ; others of a different construction also lie there, which can be watched on shore and fired by electricity. The blow I mentioned on my shoulder lamed also my left arm. On looking closer I found my jacket and shirt pierced through, a wound in the shoulder, and two splinters of bone an inch long sticking in it—not my bones. It must have been a limb from one of the ill-fated ones which had struck me."—*Times*.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 12 „ „ 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London ; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA,

Have the pleasure of announcing to their Constituents and the Public in general that, in addition to acting as Agents for the SUPPLY OF BOOKS, &c., ordered from England, they also SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS on the most favorable terms possible. A Catalogue of Books in Stock will shortly be issued. Price Lists of Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals can be had on application. They further beg to assure the Public and their Constituents that they will always endeavour to supply their Books, &c., as soon as practicable, and trust to merit the support hitherto accorded them.

Bombay, 25th September 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new Bicycles.

And Also,

A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Be[illegible]ien and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

ALSO,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

2 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandise, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.—Apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, and issue POLICIES on GOODS, SPECIE, &c., by Vessels and Steamers to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports and China.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a
BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,
principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.
No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..Rs. 1 „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance ; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxsyms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.